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Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 16.

Roosevelt to Visit Harvard, To Talk on British Unity; Bases in Egypt Supported

The World's Day—June 7, 1941

New England: Roosevelt and Halifax at Harvard

President Roosevelt will visit Harvard University on June 19 to take part in special alumni ceremonies symbolizing the unity of Great Britain and the United States, it was learned here today. Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, will also participate in the occasion.

Both will give addresses to the Alumni Association in the afternoon, together with Dr. James B. Conant, President of the University and Gov. Leverett Saltonstall. Lord Halifax will receive an honorary degree. Approximately 500 alumni are expected to attend.

Nearly 1,000 alumni and seniors attended Boston University's annual Sunset Supper on the banks of the Charles River late today. [Details Page 2.]

Proposals for gasless Sundays in New England continued to encounter aroused opposition. [Details: Page 3.]

In Africa: British Strengthen Egyptian Bases

South African forces from the Union of South Africa have taken positions defending Egypt and Suez, the British Middle East Command disclosed. South African troops are reported to have been moving northward steadily since the capture of Addis Ababa.

In southern Ethiopia, British East and West African troops have crossed the Omo River at two points, taken 2,000 prisoners and captured the town of Abalti and all Italian defenses in the region, British headquarters at Nairobi, Kenya Colony, reported.

In Washington: Vote Delayed on Antistrike Issue

Sudden adjournment of the House until Monday forestalled a vote on a sweeping antistrike clause amendment to the $10,009,655,187 Army appropriation bill.

Axis seamen expelled from Costa Rica after alleged sabotage to two ships in Punta Arenas Harbor were en route from Panama to San Francisco, and thence to their homelands via Japan.

Americans were asked to cut down on cheese consumption by Claude Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, so that an amply supply may be made available to Great Britain.

Secretary Ickes asked the Maritime Commission to state how many seized foreign ships could be used for moving oil in order to ease the petroleum shortage facing the east.

National: Battleship Launched, New Keel Laid

Camden, N. J. (AP)—The 35,000-ton battleship South Dakota was launched at the New York Shipbuilding Yards and one minute later a keel was laid on the identical spot for a 10,000-ton cruiser.

Air and Sea: Nazis and British in Aerial Duels

London had the first sizable night raid since May 11. Germans claimed their naval artillery also shelled war-objectives on the Channel coast.

RAF bombers struck back at German guns on the French coast and observers reported sharp aerial duels above England's South Coast.

Britain acknowledged loss of its twenty-seventh submarine, the Undaunted. Germans claimed sinking of the 7,580-ton cruiser Enterprise in the South Atlantic.

Convoy battle continues, with Germany claiming its planes sank three merchantmen, including a 5,000-ton British freighter far at sea, and damaged a 12,500-ton merchantman off the Scottish coast.

Malta was attacked again by Italian planes, but the British Commander and Governor of the island broadcast the declaration that neither the Germans nor Italians would be allowed to "snatch" the strategic island.

In Europe: Britain Forced to Reduce Live Stock

Shortage of imported feed necessitates the immediate butchering of 300,000 cattle in Britain, the Minister of Agriculture, R. S. Hudson, announced. There also must be a continued reduction of sheep and pigs, he said.

In Berlin, Dr. Ante Pavelitch, leader of the new Groat Kingdom, talked with Adolf Hitler for two hours at Berchtesgaden June 6 and presented the Führer with a flag which Frederick the Great used in the Seven Years War and Frederick's chessboard from the Croat National Museum at Zagreb.

In Rome—The Chief of Staff of Italy's armed forces, currently Gen. Ugo Cavallero, was made co-ordinator of all military activities by the Fascist Cabinet.

In Rumania, drastic reduction of railway passenger service, effective June 8, was announced. Reports June 5 in Ankara said heavy German and Rumanian troop concentrations had been arranged on the Russian border.

Labor Minister Ernest Bevin, speaking at Wimbledon, declared: Adolf Hitler "has acknowledged he cannot bring Britain down before 1942 and that brings to the Germans the fact that by then the whole weight of the United States will be thrown into the struggle. I do not believe Britain will ever be conquered by the Nazi dictator."

In Australia: Censorship Penalties Tightened

In Australia an amendment to the National Security Act gave the Australian Government power to prohibit publication of any newspaper whose editor, printer or publisher, has on more than one occasion disregarded a censorship order.

Australia's Deputy Prime Minister A. W. Fadden announced that defense expenditures in the July budget would amount to £250,000,000, hinted increased taxes and possible tax refunding after the war.

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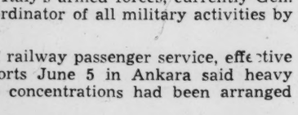

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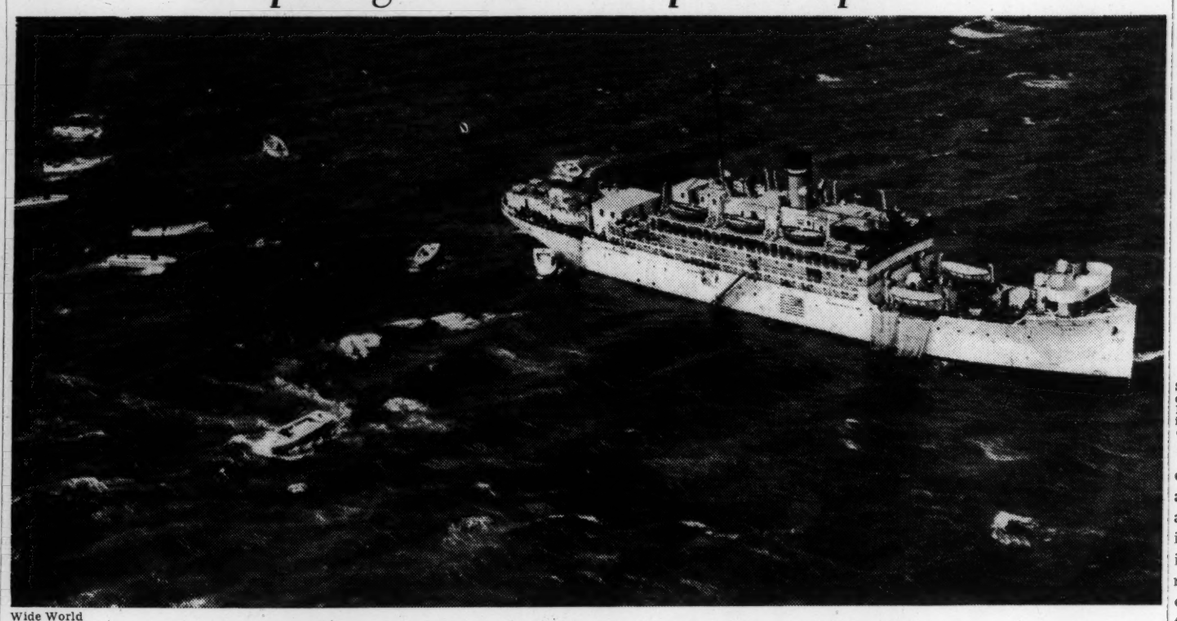
Preparing to Land Troops on Cape Cod



Wide World

U. S. Army Transport Kent and New Flat-Bottom 'Higgins' Landing Boats

The transport is here shown in this aerial view as she lay two miles off Old Silver Beach at Cape Cod with her brood of about 30 of the new type army landing boats ready to land 1,000 members of the crack First Division troops. This was one of the first landing maneuvers ever attempted on Cape Cod, and the first time in the United States that the new type "Higgins" flatbottom crafts had been used.

Nazis Build Plane Base At Latakia

LONDON, June 7 (AP)—Eight German "pocket submarines" were reported to have been seen in the harbor of Beirut, Lebanon, during the past week, the British news agency Reuters reported today in a dispatch from Ankara, Turkey.

VICHY, Unoccupied France, June 7 (AP)—Gen. Maxime Weygand, French commander-in-chief in North Africa, who has been in consultation here with the Vichy Government's top leaders, left by plane today for Algeria.

ANKARA, Turkey, June 7 (AP)—German air corps engineers are constructing a fighter plane base at Latakia, No. 3 Syrian port, only 62 miles from the tip of Cyprus, British island base in the eastern Mediterranean, foreign military attaches reported last night.

The purpose of the base, according to military sources, was twofold: to protect the little Syrian port against the Royal Air Force and serve as a base from which Cyprus could be attacked.

[The Columbia Broadcasting System's Ankara correspondent said German pilots, technicians and officers walk about the town of Aleppo in shorts, "apparently disguised as sportsmen."

"German transport planes, presumably carrying ground crews, are shuttling daily between Syria and Rhodes," the correspondent, Winston Burdett, added.]

Troops in Syria

ISTANBUL, Turkey, June 5 (Delayed) (AP)—The Ankara radio said today that Germany is moving troops into Syria "by land, sea and air almost daily."

It was understood here also that the French Government at Vichy was trying to get control of a number of tugs which formerly were used by the French on the Danube and which were taken to Turkey and leased to the British after the French-German armistice.

Britons Arrested

NEW YORK, June 7 (AP)—The Berlin radio broadcast a Beirut dispatch saying that the French High Commissioner decreed yesterday severe punishment for attempts to smuggle aliens into Syria and that authorities were rounding up British secret service agents.

Several British agents already have been arrested, said the broadcast, which was heard by NBC.

U. S. Acts to Speed Planes for Shipment

By the Associated Press

Washington, June 7

A special Army Air Corps "Ferry Command" has been set up to speed new warplanes to Atlantic ports for shipment to Great Britain, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson announced.

The arrangement to forestall delays between manufacturing plants and shipping points involves establishment of "checking stations" where pilots may be changed and planes serviced on trans-continental trips.

Secretary Stimson said that as a part of the undertaking two schools for Junior Air Corps pilots would be established to accelerate the training of fliers to man the bombers on their way across the country.

French Woo Hull's Favor; Find Neutrality Difficult

LONDON, June 7 (AP)—Exchange Telegraph, British news agency, said today in a dispatch from Zurich, Switzerland, that Gen. Maxime Weygand had advised French Vice-Premier Jean Darlan that the attitude of French North African troops could not be guaranteed in the event they were called upon to fight Gen. Charles de Gaulle's Free French forces.

Exchange Telegraph's Zurich correspondent quoted a French diplomatic source as saying there had been "stormy meetings" between General Weygand and Admiral Darlan and that General Weygand, at his own insistence, had been relieved of responsibility for the conduct of French troops in Syria.

By William Henry Chamberlin

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Facilis descensus Averni: "Easy is the descent to the abyss" is one of the most famous of Latin quotations. And it has received practical exemplification in the evolution of the foreign policy of the Vichy Government from maintenance of the terms of a severe armistice to more and more open "collaboration" with Germany.

Recent developments, such as the infiltration of Germans into Syria, the call of Gen. Henri Dentz to the French armies to defend Syria, and the French bombing of Amman, in Trans-Jordan, together with the massing of British troops on the frontier of Syria, have

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WASHINGTON, June 7 (AP)—The French Ambassador, Gaston Henry-Haye, will call on Secretary of State Hull Monday to give assurances, he said, that "the destiny of France can never be opposed to that of America."

France will defend its territories against any attack, the Ambassador said at a press conference yesterday, but "will never, by air, sea or land, take the initiative of any operation against the British." His statement and the announced visit to the Secretary, he added, were intended to remove misgivings voiced by Mr. Hull against German-French collaboration.

Replying to official American charges that France apparently is becoming an "instrument of aggression," the French Ambassador said the French were seeking to remove any possible cause for a British attack on Syria or Lebanon.

Disclosing that he had an appointment for next Monday with the Secretary of State, the Ambassador told a press conference that he was "able to deny formally that any air-borne Axis troops ever landed in the French possessions of the Near East."

He explained that he meant by this that no troop transports by sea or air had landed fighting forces, although he said some German planes recently had made use of Syrian airdromes under terms of the armistice convention.

Whatever there might be in those areas now, the Ambassador said the French were trying to "clear out" anything that might offer any justification for a British attack on French-mandated territories or possessions.

5,000 Troops Set for Raid On Blue Hills

The Boston area will be the scene of a theoretical "Battle of Eastern Massachusetts" on Monday when 5,000 infantrymen of the crack First Division maneuver to protect the Blue Hills from an invader supposedly entrenched in footholds at beach heads near Boston, Newburyport and Providence, R. I.

Planes from the 152nd Observation Squadron will direct the troops, and convoys of quartermaster supply trucks will bring up supplies from the Lowell freight depot to the mythical front line on Highways 2 and 110.

Monday's "battle" is the next step in sham warfare which yesterday saw 1,000 First Division infantrymen plunging waist deep into Buzzards Bay at old Silver Beach with full combat equipment, to swarm onto the shore in the first ship-to-shore "invasion" of its kind in the history of the Atlantic seaboard.

Ferried from the transport ship Kent in new motor-driven shallow-draft barges, the men with full field equipment—rifles, machine guns, tripods, ammunition boxes, litters, food, and wires for communications—leaped overboard, splashed ashore, ran at top speed across the sands, and disappeared inland to occupy military objectives. Sand dunes along the shore meanwhile were turned into machine gun nests.

The landing, which occupied only an hour for the entire 1,000 men, took place in a surging surf that kept the Kent rolling and pitching until she had to be brought nearer shore at mid-tide.

Willkie Pleads for Unity Behind President

By Ralph Cessna

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 7—Wendell Willkie reached out from the platform of the crowded Chicago Stadium last night and re-seized leadership of what might be called the non-administration advocates of all-out-aid to the democracies.

It was a leadership that had gone begging since passage of the Lend-Lease bill and the subsequent bogging down of organized resistance to isolationist hammering. Mr. Willkie picked it up, not with relish for the honor or responsibilities, but with a firmness and an uninhibited eagerness that matched his acceptance of the Republican Presidential nomination a few months ago in the name of the rank and file of his party.

With characteristic vigor and boldness, and in a manner as outspoken as that of the President himself, Mr. Willkie pleaded for national unity behind a program involving whatever steps are needed to stop Hitler.

Unity was the theme. The meeting, held under auspices of the All-Chicago Citizens Committee on America's Crisis, was without question the largest, most enthusiastic of its kind held in Chicago. The audience of some 30,000 outnumbered not only those of the America First Committee rallies at which Col. Charles A. Lindbergh and Senator Burton K. Wheeler spoke, but also an earlier isolationist mass meeting in Soldier Field.

The meeting was part of a day-long program proclaimed, to the surprise but joy of the sponsors, by Mayor Edward J. Kelly, and supported by a long list of local notables an dorganizations.

Sitting together on the platform with Mr. Willkie and Mayor Kelly, for example, were representatives of the Committee for Industrial Organization and American Federation of Labor. There were Roman Catholic priests and Protestant ministers and Jewish rabbis. There were officers of the Daughters of the American Revolution, League of Women Voters, Parent Teachers Association, and American Legion. There were Republicans and Democrats.

Sharing the program with Mr. Willkie was Carl Sandburg, Swedish-born poet and author, who took the occasion to refer to his co-patriot Colonel Lindbergh, as "the flyer who has quit flying and taken to talking."

"If we are going to be a self-determining nation of politically free people," Mr. Sandburg declared, "we are either going to throw in our help in Britain's fight now or at a later time we are going to have bitter regrets over what we might have done and failed to do."

Need for Unity

Underlining the need for unity Mr. Willkie noted with genuine regret the "smear" tactics of elements on both sides in the war controversy.

"We shall not," he said, "advance the cause of our national safety nor of free men anywhere in the world by hurling libel at each other."

"There is no war party in America," he insisted. "And no little group has a monopoly on the title of peace party. The truth is that none of us wants war for the sake of war—not for the sake of empire. Nor can any of us insure peace, no matter how much we desire it. And I do not know of any responsible leader in or out of government, who does not devoutly pray that America may be spared the horrors of war.

Answering critics who have claimed that he and Mr. Roosevelt changed their minds after promising in the campaign to avoid war, he declared: "I am not a warmonger. However, let me say with equal frankness that in view of developments my conception of what constitutes effective aid to Britain has changed."

Six or eight months ago, he declared, he earnestly thought top-speed production in the United States would be all the help necessary for Britain to win the war. Now, he said, "it is painfully obvious that production is not enough.

"It is our job not only to produce the goods necessary for her survival," he said, "but to deliver them by whatever means will be most efficient."

Here Mr. Willkie was stopped by repeated cheers and applause.

He spoke frequently of the lack of time and of the need for immediate action.

He made it clear that he goes as far as the President and his advisers on the matter of convoys when he said: "America must insure the safe delivery of at least her own production to England. Fortunately with the strongest navy in the world and with an increasingly strong air force, America has the ability to do that."

"If America insures delivery we have well-founded assurance that England will survive, and England will win."

United States Are United, Willkie Says

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 7—Wendell L. Willkie, in his address last night, emphasized again and again that the states are united.

The men who founded the country called it The "United" States of America, Mr. Willkie recalled.

And, he added, the country has remained united in every great crisis.

When its freedom is threatened, Mr. Willkie said, "as it is today, the country will be found The 'United' States of America."

Roosevelt to Halt Defense Strikes; Set to Seize Plants

U. S. now showing vast power in making itself the arsenal of democracies.

Army and Navy ready to take over vital factories on order of President.

By Joseph C. Harsch

Berlin Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who, with other foreign correspondents recently returned from Europe, is making a tour of key defense industries sponsored by the National Association of Manufacturers.

DETROIT, June 7—It's dangerously easy to become too optimistic about America's swiftly expanding arms program. It has to be borne in mind that Britain is desperately in need of weapons today and many of the new American weapons are just beginning to roll off the assembly lines and it will be months before they are usable tools against Nazi conquest.

Yet when you make a tour of Detroit, catching just the highlights of what this great mechanical center of the country has already achieved in converting itself into an arsenal of Democracy, you become almost awed by the power and ability America is beginning to show in pulling itself together—even though tardily—to meet what can be the greatest threat of its history.

Just a year ago William Knudsen asked K. T. Keller, President of Chrysler Corp., if he could build tanks. Mr. Keller said "Yes, where can I see one?" Yesterday the war correspondents tour of American defense industries saw the tank plant which rose from that remark, and rode up and down hills and through a pond in the second tank which has come out of that plant.

Powerful Weapon

The plant isn't quite finished. It still lacks 10 per cent of its machine tools. But one tank has already been delivered. We rode in the second. We saw six more on the assembly line. Mr. Keller expects to be producing five a day by December and 12 a day not very long after that.

It's a real tank too—a 26-ton medium monster which can carry at 30 miles per hour the heaviest gun power ever built into a similar sized weapon. It looks higher than the German tanks of the same size I saw rolling into France last year. But that extra height has made possible one 75 millimeter cannon, one 37 millimeter combination anti-aircraft and anti-tank cannon, four 30-caliber machine guns and two submachine guns.

Tanks are only one part of the defense program of this one company.

Chrysler is delivering other types of military vehicles at a rate of 260 per day. It is tooling up to make fuselage sections for bombers. It is getting ready to turn out 40 millimeter anti-aircraft guns at a scheduled rate of 300 a month.

When all this is functioning a company which employs 65,000 men normally on peacetime production will have 40,000 men on defense work alone.

Remarkable Attitude

The attitude of the men who are managing this job is as remarkable as what they are doing. German officials in Berlin have often said to me scornfully that America could never arm itself because the industrialists and the Administration hate each other so much. It is perfectly obvious that these men feel something less than love for President Roosevelt. They still smart under the tongue lashings of the early New Deal days. They are just as opposed as ever to many New Deal domestic policies. Many of them are wondering, not whether they will be able to make profits on defense orders, but whether they will be able to clear costs.

But despite all this they have gone to work as hard as they know how on building and tooling and operating a defense industry. They have actually built the plants. They are actually turning out weapons. And they are doing it with an energy which is perhaps all the more intense because of the frictions of past and present. They seem to be determined to show the American people that they can still do these things despite everything which they resent. They act as though they felt they were on their mettle. One might have expected to find sulking and delays. Instead one finds amazing progress and amazing energy.

The sluggish Detroit of the depression days has disappeared. New factories are going up so rapidly you drive by them without even stopping to notice what they are. Managers are speeding up their training schools and scouring the countryside for more labor. There is an atmosphere of boom town rush. Detroit is in the fight and getting under way.

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 7—Defense strikes are going to be stopped.

That is the edict today of the United States Government.

The policy of tender pleas and timid action is at an end.

The full extent of the Administration's determination to see that work-stoppages do not continue to menace the security of the Nation was revealed when it became known that President Roosevelt is prepared to let the Army and Navy take over any vital defense industry halted by a walk-out and no strikes against the Government would thereafter be tolerated.

Developments Tell Story

1. Government officials are ready to make an immediate application of this end-the-strikes program. They are actually preparing to take control of and operate the huge strike-bound plant of the North American Aviation, Inc., at Inglewood, Calif., and it is stated, will do so unless the workers are back on the job Monday morning.

2. Unless and until Congress vests the President with specific legislative power to take this action, Mr. Roosevelt will call upon his authority as Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces in time of unlimited emergency to cover action deemed necessary to protect the country; the plant will be put under military rule, the company's management will be asked to continue to direct production and, while collective bargaining will be maintained, as in the Government shipyards, strikes will be absolutely banned. The Government will fix the wages.

3. The Government's finally stiffened policy toward recalcitrant labor is buttressed by the full cooperation of the ranking leaders of the American Federation of Labor, the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the independent Railroad Brotherhoods. The executives of these unions bluntly holding irresponsible union leadership and impliedly Communist leadership, responsible, denounced defense strikes now throttling needed deliveries at the San Francisco shipyards, the Inglewood aviation factory and the Puget Sound lumber camps.

4. Congress, responding to the mounting impatience throughout the Nation at the unabated stoppages of defense production through the failure to settle labor-management disputes short of strikes, is making it abundantly clear that unless the Administration gets in there first and fast with positive and effective action, the legislators will take the initiative from the President and strikes will be out the window in law as well as in fact. Only by sudden adjournment yesterday was the Administration's House leadership able to avert a vote on an amendment to the $10,000,000,000 Army supply bill which, if adopted, would have prevented the use of a penny of this appropriation for the payment of the wage of any man who went on strike voluntarily for more than 10 days.

Congress's Slight Hint

This is Congress's slight hint of the shape of anti-strike legislation to come unless the Administration takes the initiative decisively.

The evidence today is that at long last the Administration is taking decisive initiative and it is reported that the President was only held back from actually taking over the North American plant this morning by the urgent recommendation of advisers that action should wait until the employees have the opportunity to reject the strike by a vote Sunday night.

This Englewood aviation plant now has tied up $196,000,000 worth of orders for the United States and Great Britain. It employs about 11,300 men and produces various types of airplanes, ranging from huge bombers to small trainers.

The workers went on strike on the morning of June 6 as the National Defense Labor Mediation Board was about to take their grievances under consideration in Washington.

Calling a Red a Red

It is significant and promising that the highest union officers of the Amercan Federation of Labor, the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and the Railroad Brotherhoods, who together compose the Labor Policy Advisory Committee of the Office of Production Management, are united in their condemnation of the three major current strikes.

This unanimity underlines the fact that the union leadership which is agitating these strikes and

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Boston University Commencement Exercises Open With Reunion of Alumni

Prospectus Of Summer Theaters

By John Beaufort

New York

Summer theater is making its annual call upon actors, directors, managers, technicians, ticket sellers, and the draft army of apprentices and others who participate in providing vacationland with its Rialtos. Actors' Equity Association is currently listing some 50 theaters which will operate under its sanction. At the close of last season there were 80 Equity theaters in operation.

Taking note of this situation, the current issue of Variety nevertheless forecasts a gross business this season for the "strawhats" of about $1,500,000. At the present rate, more than 300 Equity actors will be employed for longer or shorter seasons. Non-Equity, semi-professional houses bring the total of all summer theaters along the Eastern seaboard to somewhere between 75 and 100. Which gives a rough idea of the extensive activity which will be going on away from Broadway during the next 10 or 12 weeks.

As usual, the season will be characterized principally by repetitions of recent New York successes. "George Washington Slept Here," "Out of the Frying Pan," "The Man Who Came to Dinner," "Ladies in Retirement," "The Male Animal," "Skylark," and "The Little Foxes" are among the titles predominating in the list which have so far been released. In some cases, stars like Jane Cowl, Peggy Wood, Charles Butterworth, Mary Boland, Harpo Marx, Tallulah Bankhead, Ruth Chatterton, Violet Heming, Pauline Lord, Conrad Nagel, Frank Craven, C. Aubrey Smith, Grace George, Fay Wray, Luise Rainer, and Paul Robeson will be listed in the summer playbills.

Some managements will also go in for experimental productions. This is particularly true of the Country Playhouse at Westport, Conn., in which John C. Wilson and Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Langner of the Theater Guild will have a joint interest. The Bucks County Playhouse at New Hope, Pa., is planning a production of Arnold Bennett's "The Great Adventure," starring Pauline Lord. There is a slight possibility that Olsen and Johnson may be trying out some of the material for their forthcoming "Crazy House" at the Chapel Playhouse, Guilford, Conn., at the end of the summer. The comedians have an interest in the playhouse.

At Roanoke Island, N. C., Paul Green's drama of the first English settlement in America, "The Lost Colony," will enter its fifth season on July 3. At Dennis, Danny Kaye and Alexander Woollcott will be seen in "The Man Who Came to Dinner," on July 21. At New Hope, George S. Kaufman, Moss Hart, and Harpo Marx (playing himself) will appear in "The Man Who Came to Dinner," on Aug. 4. Mr. Marx will also appear as the Property Man and Mr. Woollcott as the chorus in "The Yellow Jacket," at Marblehead on Aug. 11.

Summer theater schedules are frequently subject to change without notice. Up to our deadline, the following theaters along the Atlantic seaboard had announced their intention of opening on the dates and with the attractions listed below.

Maine

Boothbay—Boothbay Playhouse. Opens July 2 with "Goodbye Again." Sherwood Keith, manager.

Ogunquit—Ogunquit Playhouse. Opens June 30 with Betty Furness in "Something Gay." Mrs. Walter Hartwig, manager.

Peak Island—Greenwood Playhouse. Opens June 23 with "Out of the Frying Pan." American Apprentice Theater, producers.

Skowhegan—Lakewood Theater. Opened May 30. Next week's production, "No Time for Comedy." Melville Burke, director.

New Hampshire

Keene—Keene Summer Theater. Opens June 30, possibly with "Charley's Aunt." Freeman Hammond, director.

New London—Barn Playhouse (Wednesdays through Saturdays). Wagon Wheel Theater, Bridgewater (Mondays). Opens July 2 with "Reflected Glory." Josephine E. Holmes and Dorothy A. Claverie, directors.

Peterborough — Peterborough Players, Stearns Farm. Opens July 2 with "Out of the Frying Pan." Edith Bond Stearns, manager.

Tamworth—The Barnstormers. Opens July 7 with "Ladies in Retirement." Weekly tour includes Laconia, North Conway, and Wolfeboro. E. P. Goodnow, director. Francis G. Cleveland, manager.

Whitefield—Chase Barn Playhouse. Opens July 8 with "The Male Animal." Mrs. Beatrice Beach McLeod, director.

Vermont

Lake Bomoseen—Lake Bomoseen Casino. Opens June 28 with "What a Life." Maurice MacRae, director. Norman Brace, manager.

Middlebury — The Playhouse. Opens June 27 with "Yes, My Darling Daughter." Maurice MacRae, director. Norman Brace, manager.

Weston — Weston Playhouse. Opens June 27 with "The Circle." Harlan Forrest Grant, director.

Massachusetts

Cambridge—Brattle Hall. Opens July 9. Lee Falk and John Huntington, managers.

Chatham — Monomoy Theater. Opens July 2 with "Goodbye Again." Mary B. Winslow, manager.

Cohasset—South Shore Players in the Town Hall. Opens July 7 with Violet Heming and Diana Barrymore in "Old Acquantance." Frederick Burleigh, director. Mrs. Alexander Dean, manager.

Dennis—Cape Playhouse. Opens June 30 with Charles Butterworth in "George Washington Slept Here." Arthur Sircom, director. Richard Aldrich, manager.

Fitchburg—Lake Whalom Theater. Opens June 30 with "George Washington Slept Here." Guy Palmerton, managing director.

Framingham Center — Village Hall Players. Open June 24. Alice H. Chandler, manager.

Gloucester—Bass Rocks Theater. Opens June 30 with "Tovarich." Martin Manulis and Henry Levin, managers.

Holyoke — Mountain Park Casino. Open June 30 with "Here Today." Dorothy M. Crane, manager.

Marblehead—Marblehead Summer Theater. Open June 30 with Mary Boland in "Meet the Wife." Arthur Pierson, director.

Martha's Vineyard — Martha's Vineyard Playhouse. Opens July 7 with James Bell in "The Male Animal." Neil McFee Skinner, manager.

Nantucket — Nantucket Yacht Club. Opens July 6. Bertram Yarborough, manager.

Provincetown—Artists Theater. Opens June 30 with "The Emperor Jones." Heinrich Pfeiffer, manager.

Rockport—Forbes Theater. Opens July 9 with a play to be chosen. Marla Forbes, director.

Springfield—Trade School Auditorium. Opens June 30. Harold J. Kennedy, manager.

Stockbridge — Berkshire Playhouse. Opens June 30 with Ruth Chatterton in "Tomorrow and Tomorrow." William S. Miles, director.

Westboro—Red Barn Theater. Opens June 16 with "George Washington Slept Here." Rose Dresser, manager.

Westboro—Town Hall Playhouse. Opens June 21. Alan Gray Holmes, manager.

Worcester — Auditorium Little Theater. Opened June 2. Next week, "George Washington Slept Here." Wee and Leventhal, managers.

Rhode Island

Matunuck—Theater-by-the-Sea. Opens June 30 with "Out of the Frying Pan." Jackson Halliday, manager.

Newport—Newport Casino Theater. Opens July 15 with a play to be decided on. Edward Massey, director. Eleanor Farrington, manager.

Connecticut

Canton — Canton Showshop. Opens June 30 with "Springtime for Henry." Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Cobleigh, managers.

Clinton — Clinton Playhouse. Opens June 30 with "Helen," a musical. Stewart Chaney, Demetrios, and Horace Sinclair, producers.

East Hampton—Drama Festival. Opens June 30 with "Accent on Youth." Norman Stocker, director.

Goshen — Gellendré Country Theater. Opens July 23 with "The Fire on the El," new play by Herbert Gellendré. Mr. Gellendré, director.

Guilford — Chapel Playhouse. Opens June 27 with Fay Wray in "There's Always Juliet." Nate Beers managing in association with Ole Olsen and Chic Johnson.

Ivoryton—Ivorytone Playhouse. Opens June 30 with "Out of the Frying Pan." Milton Stiefel, director.

Litchfield — Apple Orchard Theater. Opens June 28 with "George Washington Slept Here." Dione Lewis, manager.

New Milford—Theater in the Dale. Opens June 21 with "The Male Animal." Louis Toussaint Jr., manager.

Stony Creek — Stony Creek Theater. Opens June 30 with "The White Steed." Ronald T. Hammond, producer.

Suffield — Band Box Theater. Opens June 24 with "The Man from Cairo." Mary Ann Dentler, manager.

Westport—Country Playhouse. Opens June 30 with Tallulah Bankhead in "Her Cardboard Lover." John C. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Langner and other producers.

New York

Avon—Rochester Summer Theater. Opens June 26 with "An Ideal Husband," by Oscar Wilde. Leonard Altobell, director.

Blauvelt — Greenbush Summer Theater. Opens June 25 with Jean Hoffmeister, manager.

Bridgehampton—Hampton Theater. Opens June 24 with "The Male Animal." Charles O'Carey, managing director.

Bridgeport — Bridgeport Playhouse. Opens June 25 with "Springtime for Henry." Cliff Self, producer.

Brighton Beach—Brighton Theater. Opens June 24 with Jack Whiting, Frances Williams, and Grace McDonald in Cole Porter's "Gay Divorce."

Cedarhurst—New Central Theater. Opens June 17 with Jack Whiting, Frances Williams and Grace McDonald in Cole Porter's "Gay Divorce."

Clinton Hollow—Clinton Hollow Theater. Opened June 5 with "Mrs. Anzac," a new play by Cecil Teece. Reginald Goode, manager.

Cooperstown—The Duke's Oak. Opens June 30. Randolph Summerville, director.

Essex — Champlain Players. Opens July 2 with "Up Pops the Devil." Frynne Hamden and Thomas Craven, managers.

Goshen—Community Playhouse. Opens June 30; either "The Man Who Came to Dinner," or "Petticoat Fever," with Mitchell Kaplan and Gregory Deane, managers.

Lake Pleasant—Tamarack Playhouse. Opens July 11 with "The Curtain Rises." Leonard A. Rice, director.

Mount Kisco—Weschester Playhouse. Opens June 30 with "George Washington Slept Here." Fred Sears, producer.

Pawling — Starlight Theater. Opens July 1, with "Mr. and Mrs. North." Jones Family, managers.

Rosedale — Summer Playhouse (American Legion Building). Opens June 28 with "Skidding."

Roslyn — Millpond Playhouse. Open all year. Next week, "The Barker."

Sayville — Sayville Playhouse. Opens June 17 with "The Male Animal." Leslie McLeod and Edith Gordon, managers.

Skaneateles — Skaneateles Summer Theater. Opens June 24 with "Out of the Frying Pan." Walter Davis and Virginie Franke, managers.

Suffern—County Theater. Opens June 30 with "The Male Animal." Sanford Meisner and Jean Muir, managers.

White Plains — Ridgeway Theater. Opens June 16 with Frank Craven in "Village Green," new play by Carl Allensworth. Felix Jacoves, manager.

Woodstock — The Playhouse. Opens June 26th with Elissa Landi in "The Shining Hour." Robert Elwyn, manager.

Woodstock—Maverick Theater. Opens June 27 with "Love for Love." Cecil Clovelly, manager.

New Jersey

Cape May—Cape Theater. Opens June 23 with "The White-Haired Boy." T. C. Upham, manager.

Maplewood — Maplewood Theater. Opened June 2. Next week, José Ferrer in "Charley's Aunt."

Pennsylvania

Orwigsburg—Deer Lake Theater. Opens June 23 with "The Male Animal." The Theater Triune, managers.

Jennerstown — Mountain Playhouse. Opens June 21 with "Private Lives." Paul A. Foley, director. James B. Stoughton and Louise Stoughton Maust, managers.

New Hope—Bucks County Playhouse. Opens June 6 with Charles Butterworth in "George Washington Slept Here." Kenyon Nicholson and Theron Bamberger, managers.

Nuangola—Grove Theater. Opens June 9 with "George Washington Slept Here." Foster and Perry Storm, managers.

Maryland

Ellicott City—Hilltop Theater. Opens June 9 with "Honey," new play by Ward Greene. Edward Padulla, director.

Delaware

Arden—Robin Hood Theater. Opens Aug. 6 with "The Male Animal." Louisa D'Andelot Carpenter, manager.

District of Columbia

Washington—Roadside Theater. Opens June 16 with "The Mountain Limited."

Virginia

Abington—Barter Theater. Opens June 12, with "The Philadelphia Story." Robert Porterfield, managing director.

Bailey's Cross Roads — Cross Roads Theater. Opens June 17 with "George Washington Slept Here." Hohein, Linger, and Hohein, producers.

North Carolina

Roanoke—Fifth season of "The Lost Colony," by Paul Green. Runs throughout the summer: nightly from July 3 to July 13; then nightly except Monday and Tuesday, through Sept. 1.

Maine Development Commission; CBS; Geoffrey Landesman; Lucas & Monroe

A Typical Setting and Some Figures of the 'Strawhat' Circuit

Above, the Lakewood Theater at Skowhegan, Maine; below, left to right, Helen Hayes, who opened the Maplewood Theater, Maplewood, N. J., on June 2, with Maurice Evans in "Twelfth Night"; Ruth Chatterton, who is touring in "The Constant Wife" and "Tomorrow and Tomorrow"; and Grace George, who will appear in "Kind Lady," at Milburn, N. J., on June 30, and in "Miss Nellie of N'Orleans" on July 21 at the Berkshire Playhouse, Stockbridge, Mass., and on Aug. 4 with the South Shore Players, Cohasset, Mass.

B. U. Alumni Hear Address From Missouri Congressman

Three great factors have contributed to the supremacy of the United States among the sovereign nations of the world, declared Representative Dewey Short of Missouri, keynote speaker at Boston University's Sunset Supper on the bank of the Charles River, near the new University site, today.

Representative Short, a graduate of Boston University '22, characterized these three great forces as, first, the Christian religion; second, "our American form of Government"; and, third, "our underlying, basic, economic philosophy of individual initiative and private enterprise." And he added that "if education is to be valuable to mankind and helpful to humanity, it must be inspired by motives that are right and intentions that are noble. In short," he continued, "it must be education based upon moral principles, ethical ideas, and shot through and through with the Christian spirit."

Nearly 1,000 reunioning and graduating seniors were in attendance at the alumni festivities which opened the 68th annual three-day Commencement week end at Boston University.

Includes Music

Gay umbrellas in bright colors served as guide posts to the alumni, and the celebration included music by the Boston University Band, and singing by a Male Double Quartet. The Sunset Supper was preceded by numerous sports events—tennis matches, boat races, and competition for the possession of the class reunion attendance cup.

It was Open House at the Hayden Memorial close by, and although motor traffic along Bay State Road was restricted during the day, ample parking space had been provided for those in attendance.

Off-the-campus activities during the day featured the Senior Picnic of the College of Practical Arts and Letters at Fieldston Beach, and the awarding of certificates at the Senior Class Day exercises of the School of Law at Lecture Hall, 11 Ashburton Place. David I. Walsh, United States Senator from Massachusetts, was the chief speaker.

Highlight of the afternoon was the reception at the home of President and Mrs. Daniel L. Marsh, beside the Charles River. Then came the traditional march to the huge canvas top under which the supper tables were arranged. Seniors formed a double lane through which, starting with the officials and the 50-year class of 1891 graduates at the head of the line, the alumni procession marched in.

Many of the approximately 1300 Seniors who will be graduating Monday at the formal Commencement exercises in the Boston Arena were inducted into membership of the Alumni Association during the Sunset Supper program.

Baccalaureate

The Baccalaureate Service will be held in the Boston Arena at 4 p. m., tomorrow, and, according to tradition, the sermon will be delivered by Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, President of the University. His subject will be: "Hope Transmuted Into Practical Ideas." Deans of all Boston University undergraduate colleges and graduate schools will participate in the program, and trustees, faculties, and seniors will all march in their academic robes.

On Monday, the 68th annual Commencement exercises will take place at the Boston Arena, with Dr. Odell Shepard, Lieutenant Governor of Connecticut, and Professor of English at Trinity College, as the chief speaker. His subject will be: "Things Are in the Saddle."

Lieutenant Governor Shepard's career has included activities of reporter, city editor, organist, professor of English, international research fellow, and writer of numerous literary books.

Former Gov. Frank G. Allen, Chairman of the Boston University Board of Trustees, will call the meeting to order, and degrees will be conferred upon approximately 1,300 graduating students. Honorary degrees will be presented eight citizens who have made successful achievements in their individual fields of accomplishment.

Following the Baccalaureate services, President and Mrs. Marsh will entertain all reunioning members of the 50-year class of 1891 at supper in their home.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Evening celebration of the 650th anniversary of Switzerland's Independence, conducted by the Swiss Benevolent Society of Boston. Featured will be folk dances, native costumes, and continental music. In the Empire Ballroom, Hotel Vendome, at 8 p. m. Guest tickets, $2.

Sunday

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Miss Florence Middaugh, C. S., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Brockton, in Porter Congregational Church, North Main Street (opposite First Church of Christ, Scientist), at 3:30 p. m.

Picture-cycle train-cruise to Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket Island, conducted by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. Bicycles may be carried free on both ship and train. Leave South Station at 7:50 a. m., D. S. T.

Outing at Newport, R. I., beach, conducted by the Field and Forest Club. A walk through Bailey's Beach and a cliff walk. Take lunch. Meet at Mattapan Square at 9 a. m. just beyond the bridge. Arrive at beach Pavilion at 11:30 a. m. Leader, Maurice Conn. Costs, $1.60.

At the Gardner Museum, pianoforte recital by Hedda Ballon. In Fenway Court, Boston, at 2 p. m.

Mass meeting under the auspices of the Mazzini Society "to rally Italian Americans behind a full program of co-operation with the 'National Emergency'." Speakers will be Dean Max Ascoli of the New School for Social Research, New York, and national president of the Mazzini Society; Prof. Gaetano Salvemini of Harvard, president of the Massachusetts Society; and Renato Poggioli, Professor of Italian literature at Brown University. Dr. William Y. Elliott, Professor of Government at Harvard University, will preside. At Faneuil Hall, at 3 p. m.

At the Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talk on "Japanese Art", by Mrs. Tomita, at 3:30 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 5.
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

RAIN FAIR WARMER COLDER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
WARMER RAIN CLOUDY FAIR

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and somewhat warmer today, followed by increasing cloudiness tonight. Mostly cloudy tomorrow with occasional showers and cooler. Gentle variable winds today.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair today followed by increasing cloudiness tonight. Mostly cloudy tomorrow with occasional showers. Warmer today but slightly cooler tomorrow.

Vermont and New Hampshire: Increasing cloudiness today followed by showers tonight and tomorrow. Warmer in the south portion today but cooler tomorrow.

Maine: Increasing cloudiness and slightly warmer today followed by showers tonight and tomorrow and cooler tomorrow.

Eastport to Block Island: Gentle variable winds becoming westerly with scattered to broken cloudiness today.

Block Island to Cape Hatteras: Moderate southeast or south winds with fair weather today.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	63	64	New Orleans	74	88
Chicago	72	85	New York	64	78
Denver	49	69	Norfolk	66	76
Kansas City	67	73	Philadelphia	62	80
Los Angeles	69	69	St. Louis	74	86
Miami	82	94	San Francisco	51	61
Minneapolis	59	79	Washington	64	84

A—8:30 a. m., D. S. T., June 7.
B—Maximum for previous twenty-four hours.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 10:16 p. m.; height 11.5 feet.
Sunday, 10:50 a. m.; height 10.3 feet.
Sunday, 11:10 p. m.; height 11.8 feet.
Monday, 11:45 a. m.; height 10.4 feet.
Light all vehicles at 8:48 p. m., Saturday.
Light all vehicles at 8:49 p. m., Sunday.

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BOSTON EDISON and NATIONAL DEFENSE

A number of customers of Boston Edison Company have made inquiries regarding a reported shortage of electric power. We believe that our customers have no occasion for concern. Boston Edison Company has done and is doing everything necessary to assure adequate supplies of electricity, for residential, commercial and industrial purposes, and for extraordinary demands of the National Defense Program.

At our generating stations, and through contracts with other companies, Boston Edison now has available 483,000 kilowatts of capacity. The largest demand ever made on this capacity by the territory dependent upon Boston Edison Company was 330,000 kilowatts in December, 1940. Thus there was available at that time 153,000 kilowatts of surplus and reserve capacity. Our experience during the first five months of 1941 and the estimates of our engineers convince us that we have ample capacity for all anticipated requirements for 1941, with adequate reserves. Moreover, construction is already under way for the installation of 68,750 kilowatts of new generating capacity, ordered nearly a year ago for delivery in 1942.

Thus, Boston Edison Company has done and is doing everything within its control to meet its ordinary requirements and any demands of the National Defense Program.

There are, of course, factors beyond the control of Boston Edison Company and other public utilities which might conceivably affect service. The most important of these factors is ability to obtain adequate supplies of fuel. The producing and transportation agencies on which we depend are working to guarantee a continuing supply, and we have been assured that our service will not be affected by a shortage of coal. In addition, our generating stations are equipped to burn either coal or oil.

Boston Edison Company is cooperating to the fullest extent with all defense agencies of federal, state and local governments. This cooperation will be continued, and expanded if the necessity arises.

BOSTON EDISON COMPANY
Frank D. Comerford
President

June 6, 1941

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Dorchester Marks Its 311th Anniversary With a Parade and Road Race

Dorchester Holds 311th Anniversary

With buildings gaily decorated with bunting and a holiday spirit in the air, Dorchester today prepared to celebrate the 311th anniversary of its founding with a novice 10-mile road race and a big parade of some 20,000 marchers.

When the crack musical units and the 150 historical floats began rolling over the parade route at 2:30 this afternoon, a crowd estimated in advance at 250,000 to 300,000 persons was on hand to see the pageant.

Sponsored by the Dorchester All-Together Movement, the parade list included marching units from the United States Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, together with many civic veterans, patriotic and youth groups.

Among the dignitaries scheduled to be present were U. S. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Representative John W. McCormack, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, Fire Commissioner William Arthur Reilly and others.

In anticipation of the crowd, Police Supt. Edward W. Fallon today detailed more than 300 police to help the Fields Corner and Mattapan police personnel.

The parade route started at Codman Square and proceeded down Washington to Bowdoin to Hancock to Stoughton to Pleasant to Savin Hill Avenue to Dorchester Avenue to Fields Corner. The 10-mile road race, starting at 1 o'clock, was mapped to follow a much longer route beginning at Bowdoin and Hendry Streets and ending the circuit on Bowdoin Street in front of the Monroe Club.

Army Letter-Writing Facilities

Letter-writing "bottlenecks" at army camps and how the United Service Organizations propose to correct them are illustrated by the two pictures.

Upper: Writing facilities are cramped and often woefully inadequate in small communities near army camps, and at the camps themselves. Here is a scene of letter-writing under difficult conditions. (Four soldiers at one card table.)

Lower: This is the way it should be, and the way U. S. O. proposes to make it by supplying ample facilities with reasonable privacy for letter-writers in the vicinity of army camps. Paper, pen and ink, sometimes hard to find under present conditions, will be made available. The national campaign of U. S. O., now under way to raise $10,765,000, will provide these and other necessities at 360 clubhouses near army and navy centers.

(In Greater Boston the U. S. O. campaign is to be merged with next January's Community Fund campaign.)

Phone Rates Cut Will Save Users $250,000 Annually

WASHINGTON, June 7 (AP)—The Federal Communications Commission has announced that the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company has filed rates, to become effective July 1, which will save users approximately $250,000 a year.

The rates, which resulted from negotiations initiated by the commission, will apply to tolls for distances of more than 40 miles for all classes of interstate messages except that station-to-station night and Sunday service rates, for distances between 48 and 82 miles, will be increased by 5 to 10 cents.

The company estimated the over-all reduction at $315,000 with an increase of $65,000 in the station-to-station night and Sunday rates. The changes were made to more nearly conform to tariffs of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, the Commission said.

Compton Elected Adviser to NBC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 7—Election of Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and one of America's foremost men of natural science, to membership on the Advisory Council of the National Broadcasting Company, was announced recently by Niles Trammell, President of NBC.

Established 14 years ago by NBC to guide it in matters of public policy, the Advisory Council represents a distinguished cross-section of American life and interests.

Headed by Owen D. Young, the NBC Advisory Council membership includes the following well-known Americans: Dr. Ada Comstock, President of Radcliffe College; Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin, President of Union Theological Seminary; John W. Davis, distinguished lawyer and former Ambassador to Great Britain; Dr. Francis D. Farrell, President of Kansas State College; William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor; Alfred E. Smith, former Governor of New York; Mrs. August Belmont, Chairman of the Metropolitan Opera Guild, and Dr. Walter Damrosch, music counsellor of NBC.

NBC-RCA members are David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America, and Chairman of the Board of NBC; Niles Trammell, President of NBC; Maj. Gen. James G. Harbord, Chairman of the Board of RCA, and Dr. James Rowland Angell, President Emeritus of Yale University and NBC Public Service Counsellor.

Glendale Chapter To Honor Officials

Grand officers of the Grand Chapter of Massachusetts, Order of the Eastern Star, together with officers and members of the fraternity, will gather at the Everett High School, Everett, tonight, to join with Glendale Chapter, No 83, in paying tribute to Francis D. Collings, recently elected Grand Patron of the Grand Chapter. He is a Past Patron of Glendale Chapter.

A reception will be held for Mr. Collings; Mrs. Margery B. Chisholm, Past Grand Matron and a member of the Jurisprudence Committee of the General Grand Chapter; Mrs. Catherine J. Webb, Grand Martha of the Grand Chapter; Mrs. Blanche D. Atwood, Deputy Grand Matron, and Mrs. Myra L. Barbour, Deputy Grand Marshal, all past officers of Glendale Chapter.

Portrait by Fcke at Museum

Robert Feke's portrait of Thomas Goldthwait is being publicly exhibited for the first time in the new accessions gallery of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. Painted about 1748, its authorship was for a time questioned, since it appeared too competent for the hand of Feke, but, according to Miss Barbara N. Parker, the Museum's research assistant in the field of American painting, "by the same standard it was far too competent for any of the other Colonial painters working in 1748."

The sitter, a loyalist who fled to England, from the Penobscot Valley in 1780, wears a light gray coat lined with pink, over a pearly satin waistcoat edged with silver braid. His cocked hat, held under his arm, is black, and he has a gray peruke.

Cup Race Thoughts Revived as Ranger Passes

By Robert R. Mullen
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

As the wrecker's torch and hammer break up Harold S. Vanderbilt's Ranger, proud and successful defender of the America's Cup, the question projects itself whether we have seen the last of the great "J Boat" classics. Certainly, there is small prospect for them now.

So far as Mr. Vanderbilt is concerned, i appears likely he intends to retire from the field. Otherwise he would hardly have sacrificed the beloved Ranger, representing an investment of upwards of $500,000, for the junkman's mere reputed $12,000. The boat would have been valuable as a trial horse in event another cup defender was developed; it would have been useful for training. Indeed, so many of the tall-masted J Boats—Enterprise, Yankee, Weetamoe, to name some—have preceded Ranger to the shipbreakers it would perhaps be difficult to find sloops on which to school a smoothly working afterguard.

The situation among the British challengers is equally unpromising. T. O. M. Sopwith, as one of the Empire's premier plane builders, obviously has little thought these days for sailing. We have no late news of the two Endeavours. Presumably they remain at Nicholson's yards in Gosport near Portsmouth, unless the high tensile steel and other metals in their hulls and masts have been requisitioned for less peaceful pursuits.

If the colorful races for the "Ould Mugg" are never revived, they at least had a glorious day. The America won the 100 guinea silver cup back in 1851, and in the intervening 90 years the Royal Yacht Squadron has made 16 attempts to regain it. Five of those attempts, spaced over 34 years, were made by Sir Thomas Lipton, who became an American hero because he was a "good loser."

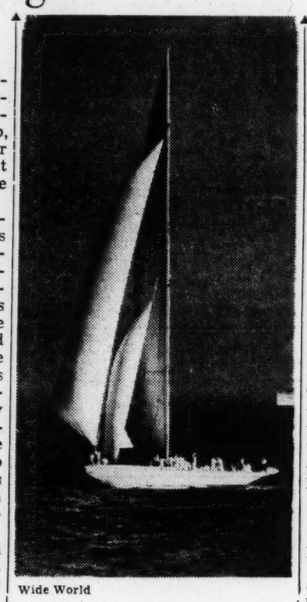
The last race off Newport in 1937 saw the great J Boats at the height of their development, representing—and well representing—all the skill and genius of their respective countries. Ranger, designed by W. Starling Burgess with the assistance of Sparkman and Stevens, was an example of American research methods; for her hull had been designed with the help of water tank tests at Stevens Institute. Her blunt, rounded bow seemed to tunnel through the water, rather than to knife through as did Endeavour's bow. Built at Bath, Maine, Ranger's metal hull was burnished so carefully not even a rivet or welding seam remained projecting into the water to cause friction.

Mr. Nicholson lavished equal care on Endeavour. On the ways at Herreshoff's yards in Bristol, R. I., she was a sleek, symmetrical, blue thing of breath-taking beauty.

Judging from the absorption with which members of the respective afterguards talked of it, racing the J Boats must have been incomparable sport.

From the spectator's standpoint, however, not much could be said.

There was the drama, it is true, of great wealth, as represented by costly yachts parading out past Castle Hill for the starter's gun. Those of sub-yacht incomes could stand on the shore and see probably the world's most impressive collection of private boats sail and steam by, the Vanderbilt family's two yachts, the Varo and Winchester; the G. Huntington Hartford's Joseph Conrad, the Morgan Corsair, Mr. Sopwith's Viva, and hosts of others. You could stand on the shore and watch them slip by, their gleaming whitness, or bright blackness softened by the gentle ocean haze. You might see Ranger and Endeavour II being sailed, or towed, out for the start. And that would be all you would see until evening and the end of the race.



Wide World

Off for Junk Heap

The Ranger

Successful defender of the America's Cup, recently sold for junk by her owner, Harold S. Vanderbilt, giving rise to speculations as to whether the last of the great J. Boat races have been seen.

You might hire a seat on one of the spectator's launches; or you might, if you were fortunate, or a correspondent, ride on the Coast Guard's big cutter. The racing yachts would be in sight all day; but you probably would tire of watching them.

The expert observer could note with enthusiasm how expertly the crew moved when the big ships came about in the breeze; but the thrills of the unitiated were reserved for those relatively few moments when one skipper or the other decided to break out a new sail. There would be immense activity aboard the racer as ropes were lowered on the spinnaker. Then, after much hauling of ropes, there would appear a wisp of white, then a billowing umbrella of canvas as a great balloon Genoa caught a puff. Then, a groan of disappointment as the weight of cloth was found too much for the limited breeze.

That much was exciting. It happened about once a day.

The rest of the time you sat around on the cutter's deck, munching the Government's free bologna sandwiches, listening to the comments, mostly caustic, of the sports writers, arguing with the newsreel photographers who insisted on occupying most of the vantage points, or merely reclining in a not too comfortable deck chair.

Anyway, it was a day in the ocean breezes.

And there is another aspect of these races, the most important aspect perhaps of all. That is the amity generated between the Nations. The friendly rivalry was a good thing, although it could not honestly be said that there was complete lack of friction.

N. E. Widely Protests Plan For Gasolineless Sundays

Suggestions for gasolineless Sundays and other oil restrictions in New England, advanced by Federal Oil Administrator Harold L. Ickes, continued to meet aroused protest in New England circles today.

Contending that Canada, which receives "all of its oil from the United States" is advising tourists there will be plenty of gasoline for their use all summer without restriction, the Automobile Legal Association registered emphatic protest against "any needless restriction" in a letter sent to all New England Senators in Washington.

Powell M. Cabot, chairman of the Massachusetts Development and Industrial Commission, seconded earlier warnings that gasless Sundays would seriously damage the $500,000,000 New England vacation industry.

A plan to put filling stations on an eight-hour day to curtail unnecessary consumption of gasoline during the week, as an alternative to gasless Sundays, was proposed by William McCauley of Allston, former president of the Massachusetts Retail Gas Dealers' Association.

The A. L. A., in its letter to the senators, voiced protest in advance against any further transfer of New England tankers to the shuttle service to Britain. Pointing out that there are 2,064 American tankers, of which 250 serve New England, the Association said it had been informed that all 50 of an earlier collection of tankers transferred to Britain had been taken from the New England service, and asserted: "It should be obvious that any additional 50 tankers (now said to be requested by the British Government) should be taken from some territory other than New England."

It was pointed out that the A. L. A. did not wish to oppose necessary defense steps, but rather to protest any action which would "single out any particular section of the country."

Princess Juliana Will Visit Boston

Princess Juliana of The Netherlands will visit Boston and Mount Holyoke College at South Hadley, Mass., late next week during a brief trip to the United States, according to an announcement from the Netherlands consulate in Boston.

Present plans call for a visit to the Hope College Commencement exercises at Holland, Mich., June 10, then a stop of a few days at Boston, and attendance at a special convocation at Mount Holyoke College on June 13. The Princess expects to return to Canada about June 18.

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regularly $2.00 yard

$1.35 Yard

All are exclusive pure dye silks suitable for shirtwaist dresses and spectator sports frocks. TRUHUS are in garden prints, and spaced and small geometric patterns with background colors of navy, cool greens, medium or copen blues, toast brown, gray, rose, aqua, and red. CHENEY shirting silk crepes are in cluster or pencil stripes or graph checks in monotone prints of red, orchid, beige, brown, gold, gray, rose, copen blue, navy or aqua with white. On sale, second floor.

Stearns
BOSTON

bring your fur coat up-to-date

Before storing your furs, discuss their repairing and remodeling with our designers. This 1942 jacket is but one of the many which may be used as a guide for bringing last year's coat up to the minute. Estimates given in the Fur Salon on the sixth floor.

Treat your furs and fur coats to a furrier's cleaning

Stearns
BOSTON

for the month of JUNE

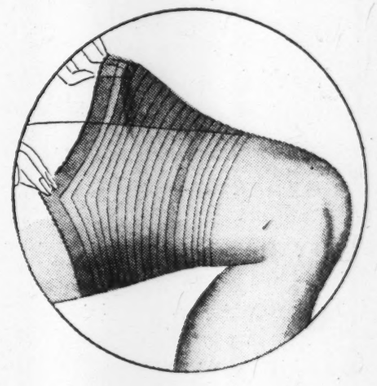
SALE
"Pepperell Peeress"
combed yarn percale
Sheets and Cases

exclusive with Stearns in Boston

These sheets are gossamer soft, exquisitely finespun and finished with four and one inch hems. Attractively packaged—ready for wedding or anniversary gifts. They are made from the best quality American cotton with long fibers to assure uniform weaving and firmness. Their cool, satin-like finish is a result of an extra process in careful combing. There are more than 200 threads in each square inch of fabric. A strong tape selvage prevents the edges from breaking and adds extra life to the sheets. On sale, third floor.

PLAIN HEMMED		HEMSTITCHED
Sale Price	*Torn Size*	*Sale Price*
$2.75	72 x 108	$3.05
2.90	72 x 113	3.20
3.15	81 x 108	3.45
3.50	90 x 108	3.80
3.70	90 x 113	4.00
	PILLOW CASES	
.75	42 x 40½	.90
.80	45 x 40½	.95

Stearns
BOSTON



NO-MEND "GIVABLES"

have two-way-stretch tops
with plenty of "give"

$1.35

Wear them and you'll say "goodbye" to garter strains that cause runs. No more binding above the knees. No more cutting, pulling, and dragging of stockings too tight above the knees. "Givables" are in medium and long "personal lengths." Weights include 3-thread silk with silk feet, 4-thread with lisle feet, and 7-thread with plated lisle feet. Sizes 9 to 11. Street floor. Mail and telephone orders filled. Call Liberty 0165.

Stearns
BOSTON

Rerouting of Vessels Blow to Boston Intercoastal Ship Service

Williston Centennial Stresses Vital Tasks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EASTHAMPTON, Mass., June 7—About 700 alumni of Williston Academy from all parts of the United States, returning to the campus to join in Williston's centennial celebration, were told today that New England academies will continue to play a "vitally important" role in the Nation's educational program.

The festivities included the unveiling of a bronze placque marking "one hundred years of service" by Williston at which Prof. Samuel Williston, a descendant through adoption of the academy's founders, delivered the main address and upheld the New England academy's place of leadership in American education.

The centennial festivities opened last night with a homecoming dinner and a message of welcome from Dr. A. V. Galbraith, Headmaster. The spectacular feature of the three-day celebration, however, was the alumni parade this morning. A colorful affair, the parade was believed to be the largest ever seen in Easthampton, with the various classes introducing novel and amusing features typical of such alumni activities.

Ends Tomorrow

But the more serious parts of the celebration were the unveiling of the bronze placque by Professor Williston, for many years dean of the faculty at Harvard Law School, and the unveiling of seven other tablets and markers given by the various classes to identify historic sites.

The centennial ends tomorrow following graduation exercises at 2:30 p. m. in the Recreation Center. Dr. Alfred E. Stearns, Headmaster Emeritus of Phillips Academy, of Andover, will give the graduation address. In the morning service in Easthampton Congregational Church, the Rev. Frederick R. Griffin, '95, of the First Unitarian Church of Philadelphia, will deliver the commencement sermon.

At the unveiling of the centennial placque on the new campus at noon, Judge Thomas W. Swan of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in New York presided.

Professor Williston spoke briefly, telling the alumni of his childhood memories of the founder of the academy. He said that "the two driving principles of Mr. Williston's life were the industry that enabled him to acquire wealth and the piety that made him regard himself as a steward of his fortune, bound to make good use of it."

Early Strnuggles Recalled

He recalled the struggles to maintain Williston after the passing of its founder and subsequent loss of endowment. Even though the number of high schools greatly increased during the latter part of the 19th century, Williston survived as one of New England's strong, sound academies, Professor Williston related. "The tide of events has proved," he said, "that the New England academies have still a vitally important place in the educational plan."

During the day a tablet marking the homestead built by Mr. Williston, the founder, in 1844, and a descriptive placque at the main gateway of the campus, were unveiled.

The class of '01, unveiled a bronze placque on the door of the historic room in South Hall where for many years Dr. Joseph Henry Sawyer registered students entering the academy. Herbert B. Howe, '01, presided.

This marker sets forth the record of the principal who, of Williston's eight principals, served longest. Dr. Sawyer was a member of the faculty for more than half the life of the school.

Other markers given by the classes of 1891, 1909, and 1914 were placed on three flagpoles on the campus.

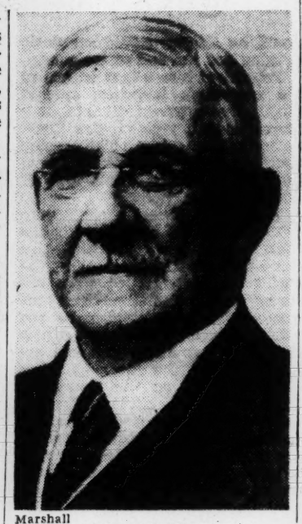
Centennial Luncheon

As a part of the day's festivities, a centennial luncheon was served at 1 p. m. in a huge tent erected on the new campus for the occasion. Yesterday the tent served as registration headquarters for the centennial.

Of particular interest to the alumni were the 15 items from the famous Cesnola collection of Cypriote antiquities, recently placed on exhibition. These were presented to Williston this year by Bartlett Arkell, '82, Chairman of the Beechnut Packing Company.

The 15 items are housed in the W. Murray Crane Room of the Recreation Center Building. The antiquities include terra cotta votary heads, alabaster vases and carved limestone heads. They are variously dated from the early Iron Age through 600 B. C. and down to 300 B. C.

A gift of unusual interest to the alumni was the business desk used by Samuel Williston some 75 years ago. This was recovered by the class of 1905 from the Alabama mill of the West Boylston Company through the efforts of G. Arthur Cook, mill executive, and Clifford A. Richmond, '94. The desk, an early roll-top design, is solid walnut; it has been completely restored.



Marshall

Samuel Williston

Professor Emeritus, Harvard Law School, grandson and namesake of founder of Williston Academy, Easthampton, Mass.

Textbook Freedom Allowed in R. I.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Selection of textbooks for the public schools in Rhode Island is left entirely to the 35 school systems in the State without influence from the State Department of Education, Dr. James F. Rockett, Director of Education, explains in an article in the Quarterly Journal of the Rhode Island Institute of Instruction.

This procedure is more satisfactory than having the State select the textbooks, Dr. Rockett believes, because the educators in close touch with pupils and curriculums are better qualified to make the selections. This system also reduces the possibility, Dr. Rockett writes, that outside pressure groups might influence the choice of texts.

"If these thoughts had been borne in mind," the Director says in the article, "the general public would not have been treated to the late fiasco concerning the adoption or nonadoption of the Rugg books."

His reference was to the controversy over American history texts written by Dr. Harold J. Rugg of Teachers College, Columbia University.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc), Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

6:15 p. m. — WRUL (6.04mc), Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast by record.

8:15 p. m. — WRUL (15.13mc), Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast by record.

Christian Science Program For Sunday, June 8

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1470kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publicaiton.

Harsch to Review Defense Observations

Joseph C. Harsch, former Berlin correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, will review observations of a 10-day plane tour of American defense manufacturing areas in a radiocast interview with Fulton Lewis, Jr., Mutual's "Defense Reporter," Tuesday, June 10, at 10:15 p. m.

Mr. Harsch with 10 other American foreign correspondents recently returned from war zones, making the tour under the sponsorship of the National Association of Manufacturers. The program will originate in WGR, Buffalo, N. Y., and will be heard locally over station WAAB.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

For Monday, June 9

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—5:55 p. m.—News and Commentary. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.

Berlin—6:00 p. m.—Melodies from Operettas, DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 c.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.

London—7:00 p. m.—"Questions of the Hour." Naval Commentary by H. C. Ferraby, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Berlin—7:00 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.

London—7:30 p. m.—"In Town Tonight." Introducing interesting people who are in town tonight. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.41 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

Budapest—8:30 p. m.—Second Honved Infantry Regiment's Orchestra; Compositions by J. Strauss; Symphony Orchestra. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

London—9:00 p. m.—Weekly Visit to the American Eagle Club. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Tokyo—9:05 p. m.—News in English; Newspaper for Children. JVZ, 11.81 meg., 25.3 m.; JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.

London — 10:00 p. m. — "Democracy Marches." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Berlin—10:30 p. m.—Dance Tunes and Cabaret. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.

Rome—11:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.

Berlin—11:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.

Sydney—5:55 p. m.—Music. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.

Berlin—7:00 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.

Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.41 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

London—8:00 p. m.—News. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Budapest—8:30 p. m.—March by Ujvary; News in English; Municipal Orchestra; Hungarian Folk Songs; National Anthem. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Tokyo—9:05 p. m.—Japan Broadcasting Chorus; News in English; Report. JVZ, 11.81 meg., 25.3 m.; JLG, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.

London—10:15 p. m.—"At Your Request." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—"The Exquisite Hour." TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Rome—11:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.

London—11:15 p. m.—"The People of Britain." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Berlin—11:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.

Owing to conditions abroad these programs are subject to change.

U. S. Consul in Brazil Helps Boston Trade

Refugees who have managed to smuggle money out of Europe or who anticipated current conditions and had their money shipped to America before the Hitler coup, are doing much to bring prosperity to Brazil despite the closing of trans-Atlantic shipping lanes, according to Carol H. Foster, United States Consul General at Sao Paulo, who arrived in Boston yesterday.

Here to confer with local businessmen on the possibilities of increasing trade with Latin America, Mr. Foster declared that the war provided tremendous opportunities for the expansion of Brazilian trade which were being partially stemmed by the lack of shipping facilities. But Brazil, he felt, would find some way to utilize more and more of its trading possibilities.

In the wartime emergency, Mr. Foster saw the fruition of years of looking forward in Brazil to new outlets for local products. Refugees with money to invest in new plant facilities and with new ideas for production and wares, he said, are playing a big part in the increasing business and improving conditions throughout Brazil.

Some money is coming from Brazilian bonds bought by persons in Europe years ago in anticipation of the troublous times abroad. Some money, he said, is still trickling out of Europe through diplomatically used channels. Large numbers of refugees with funds are starting businesses similar to the ones they had in Europe and new to Brazil.

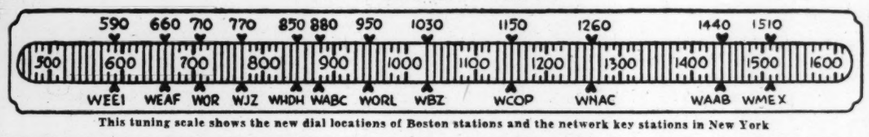
Retail sales volume throughout the country, said Mr. Foster, are 25 to 30 per cent greater than last year.

The Export and Import Bank of Brazil, the visitor continued, has invested $20,000,000 in the expansion of the steel industry in which the country has only dabbled cautiously up to now. To this fund, Brazilians themselves are adding $25,000,000.

Cotton raising is proving so lucrative that 2,000,000 acres of coffee plants have been converted into cotton. Mr. Foster forecast that the 1940 production rate of 300,000 tons of cotton would be increased this year to 400,000 tons.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
12:00 Columbia's Country	News; "Reflections in	Musical Roundup	News Reporter	Rhythm Revue
12:15 Journal	Rhythm"	Walter Kidder, songs	Agricultural Series	Rhythm Revue
12:30 "Stars Over Holly-	National Farm and Home	"Call to Youth"	Italian music program	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45 wood"; drama	Hour, interrupted by	"Matinee in Rhythm"	Italian music program	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00 News	address of Sec. of the	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Community Bulletin	Navy Frank Knox	George and Dixie	"Edith Adams' Future"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Brush Creek Fol-	"What's on the Air"	Zara's Marimba Melodies	"Government Girl"	Ellsworth Moody, songs
1:45 lies"	News	"Rhythm Time"	Baseball Interviews	Short Story Editor
2:00 "No Follies"	"Indiana Indigo"; vo-	National High School	Boston Braves-Chicago	"Melodic Moods"
2:15 "No Follies"	calists; orchestra	Drama Conference	baseball game	"Melodic Moods"
2:30 'Of Men and Books';	Ray Kinney's Orchestra;	Rhythms by Ricardo	Boston Braves-Chicago	John Kiley, organist
2:45 Thomas Mann	Ray Kinney's Orchestra.	Rhythms by Ricardo	baseball game	Five Star News
3:00 Chas. Hector's Or..	Professional Round Robin	"Nature Sketches"	Boston Braves-Chicago	Sports and Music
3:15 Chas. Hector's Or..	Tennis Championships.	"Golden Melodies"	baseball game	Sports and Music
3:30 Program Previews..	Professional Round Robin	Guy Hedlund Players:	Boston Braves-Chicago	Sports and Music
3:45 "Hub": Press News.	Tennis Championships..	dramatization	baseball game	Sports and Music
4:00 "Calling Pan-	News; Club Matinee	"Social Work and Natl.	National Air Carnival	Nancy Mace, songs
4:15 Americas"	Club Matinee; variety..	Defense"; round table	National Air Carnival	Cowboy songs
4:30 New England in the	Club Matinee; variety..	Professional Musicians'	Beverly Twins Orchestra	Melody Mirror
4:45 Colors	Sport comment	Week Program	"I'll Find My Way"	Melody Mirror
5:00 Bobby Byrnes' Orch.	Tommy Dorsey's Orch....	"The World Is Yours"	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:15 Bobby Byrnes' Orch.	Tommy Dorsey's Orch....	dramatization	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:30 Bobby Byrnes' Orch.	Tommy Dorsey's Orch....	Sport comment	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:45 Bobby Byrnes' Orch.	Tommy Dorsey's Orch....	"It's Dance Time"	Frank Ryan, Sports	Five Star News
6:00 Dance Time; News.	News; music; weather.	News Service	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:15 Spring Songs	Dinner Dance; Sports	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30 News, Elmer Davis.	Civilian Defense Prgrm.	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45 The World Today	News Review	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Frank Fallon, sports
7:00 'People's Platform';	Religious Program	"Quiz of Two Cities"	"The First Offender";	Harold Sanford's Orch.
7:15 informal discussion	Religious Program	"Quiz of Two Cities"	dramatization	Five Star News
7:30 'Report to the Na-	"Little Ol' Hollywood";	Better Business Drama.	Everett Hoagland's Orch.	Artie Shaw's Orchestra.
7:45 tion"	Talk, Albert W. Hawkes	"Confidentially Yours"	Everett Hoagland's Orch.	The Johnson Choir
8:00 "Marriage Club";	"Behind the Song"; in-	"Grand Ole Opry"	"The Soldiers' Quiz";	WMEX Round Table Dis-
8:15 quiz program	terviews; music	"Grand Ole Opry"	from Camp Edwards	cussion
8:30 "Duffy's Tavern";	"The Bishop and the	'Truth or Consequences';	"Hawaii Calls"; native	Raymond Scott's Orch.
8:45 variety; News	Gargoyle"; drama.	quiz program	music	Orchestra
9:00 "Your Hit Parade";	'Frontline Headlines"	National Barn Dance;	Gabriel Heatter	Pages From the Classi-
9:15 Mark Warnow's	U. S. Army Program	Eddie Peabody; Hoosier	News Service	cal Album
9:30 Orch.; vocalists	NBC Summer Symphony;	Hot Shots; Glen Welty's	"Contact"; Dave Elman,	Pages From the Classi-
9:45 "Saturday Night	Charles O'Connell, con.	Orchestra	m. c.; Bob Stanley's Or.	cal Album
10:00 Serenade"	NBC Summer Symphony;	Station E-Z-R-A: com-	"Chicagoland Concert";	News and Sports
10:15 Herbert Hoover	Charles O'Connell, con.	edy sketch	Marion Claire, soprano;	Dance Digest
10:30 Herbert Hoover	Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt	Defense for America	Henry Weber's Orches-	Dance Digest
10:45 News; Sports	Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt	series: dramatization	tra; speaker	Dance Digest
11:00 Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	Lang Thompson's Orch.	Dance Digest
11:15 Eddie O'Hearn's Or.	Weather; Dance Orch.	Local news; Weather	Lang Thompson's Orch.	Dance Digest
11:30 Michael Loring's Or.	Ray Heatherton's Orch..	United Service Organiza-	"California Melodies";	"Day's End"; music
11:45 Michael Loring's Or.	Ray Heatherton's Orch..	tions Program	Dave Rose's Orchestra..	"Day's End"; News

Sunday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
8:00 News; Louis Wilcher,	European News; Music..	European news; Organ	Radio Carollers	
8:15 organist	"Cloister Bells"	Recital	Radio Carollers	
8:30 "Uncle Elmer's Song	News; Weather	Weather Service	"Melody Market"	
8:45 Circle"	"Tone Pictures"	News Service	"Melody Market"	
9:00 News of Europe	News roundup	News Roundup	"Sunday Morning Sere-	'Your Morning Pick-Up'
9:15 "Organ Loft"	"Coast to Coast on a	"Deep River Boys"	nade"	Religious Service
9:30 "Organ Loft"	Bus"; children's pro-	Words and Music	"Sunday Morning Sere-	Religious Service
9:45 "Gypsy Caravan"	gram	Words and Music	nade"	Religious Service
10:00 Church of the Air..	Primrose String Quartet	Uncle Bob: children's	"Musical Album"	Religious Service
10:15 Church of the Air	Primrose String Quartet	program	"Musical Album"	"Music in the Modern
10:30 Wings Over Jordan	Southernaires: Negro	"Thrills and Romance";	"Musical Album"	Manner"
10:45 Wings Over Jordan	male quartet	Xylophone soloist	Tremont Temple Baptist	Gilbert & Sullivan
11:00 News; "Latin Quar-	News; Musicale	St. Paul's Service	Church Service	Gilbert and Sullivan
11:15 ter"	Red Cross Program	St. Paul's Service	Tremont Temple Baptist	Operetta: "Ruddigore"
11:30 "What's New at the	"Riding the Range"	St. Paul's Service	Church Service	Gilbert and Sullivan
11:45 Zoo?"	Weather; Musicale	St. Paul's Service	Tremont Temple Service.	Operetta: "Ruddigore"
12:00 News; Weather	Rex Maupin's Orchestra	News Service	Student Radio Club	Five Star News
12:15 Piano soloist	"Im an American";	Student Radio Club	Radio Club	"Excursions in Science"
12:30 Salt Lake City	Music Hall on the Air:	Peter Brescia's Orch.	Italian string music	WMEX Drama Shop: "A
12:45 Tabernacle Choir	String Quartet; Rosa	Peter Brescia's Orch.	Italian string music	World in Fantasy"
1:00 P. Saltman, pianist	Linda, pianist; Jan	Religious program	News Service	Joseph Tall's Hour: Ruby
1:15 Little Show	Peeree, tenor	Religious program	"Cafe Continental"	Ossofsky's Orch.; Doris
1:30 "March of Games"	WBZ News of the Air..	"On Your Job"; drama-	United Service Organiza-	Abbot, soprano; Morris
1:45 "March of Games"	WBZ News of the Air..	tization	tions Program	Goldberg, baritone
2:00 "Proud We Hail";	"Hidden History"	NBC String Symphony	Children's Chapel	"Just Quote Me"
2:15 defense program	Foreign Policy Assn.	Orchestra	"The Story of the Army"	"Just Quote Me"
2:30 News; "Meet the	"Talent, Ltd."	University of Chicago	News; Cedric Foster	Christian Science Pro-
2:45 Music"	"Talent, Ltd."	Round Table	El Paseo Troubadours	gram
3:00 Columbia Broad-	Professional Round Robin	"Four Corners, U. S. A."	"Variations"; music	Zelma Larsson's Music.
3:15 casting Symphony,	Tennis Championships.	"Four Corners, U. S. A."	"Variations"; music	Zelma Larsson's Music.
3:30 Howard Barlow,	Professional Round Robin	H. V. Kaltenborn	Art Mooney's Orchestra.	Zelma Larsson's Music.
3:45 conductor	Tennis Championships.	Sunday Serenade	Art Mooney's Orchestra.	Zelma Larsson's Music.
4:00 Columbia Broad-	Sunday Vespers	Joan Benoit, soprano	Sixty-eighth annual	"Music in the Morgan
4:15 casting Symphony,	Sunday Vespers	"Far East"; Upton Close	Baccalaureat services	Manner"
4:30 Andre Kostelanetz	News; Music	Roy Shield's Orchestra.	of Boston University	"Common Sense by Uncle
4:45 Orchestra; Rose	Popular music	Roy Shield's Orchestra.	B. U. services	Bill"
5:00 Bampton, soprano.	Moylan Sisters, songs	"Joe and Mabel"; com-	"The Musical Steelmak-	Victor Arden's Orchestra
5:15 Talk, Lord Woolton	Olivio Santora, yodeler	edy drama	ers"; variety orchestra.	Irish Minstrels
5:30 'The Ontario Show';	Garden Gossip	Harold D. Smith: "De-	Network program	Religious program
5:45 variety	Rhythms by Ricardo	mocracy on Trial"	Network program	Religious program
6:00 Silver Theater	Religious Program	Clotilda Zappala, so-	"Cats 'n' Jammers";	News; Baseball scores
6:15 Summer Show	Religious Program	prano; violin; organ	swing session	Joe Green's Marimba Or.
6:30 "Melody Ranch";	"Dr. I. Q., Jr."; ju-	News Service	The Adventures of	Religious Hour: dramati-
6:45 Gene Autry; "Dear	venile quiz	Baseball News	Bulldog Drummond"	zation
7:00 Mom"; sketch	News from Europe	"Reg'lar Fellows"; com-	"Fight Camp"; dramatic	The Friendly Singer
7:15 Robert E. Sherwood	News from Europe	edy drama	program	California Ramblers
7:30 World News Tonight	News of the Day	"Bandwagon"; Al Dona-	News Service	Central Baptist Church
7:45 World News Tonight	Musical Program	hue's Orchestra	Wythe Williams	of Quincy; Rev. Frank
8:00 Helen Hayes Thea-	Star Spangled Theater:	Edgar Bergen; Donald	American Forum of the	C. Hageman
8:15 ter: drama	dramatization	Dickson; orchestra	Air: Theodore Granik,	Central Baptist Church.
8:30 "Crime Doctor";	Inner Sanctum Mystery:	"One Man's Family";	presiding	"Pages From the Classi-
8:45 drama; News	dramatic sketch	dramatic sketch	Gabriel Heatter	cal Album"
9:00 Summer Hour;	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 Florence George;	"The Parker Family";	Round"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	cal Album"
9:30 Bob Hannon; Mer-	Irene Rich, drama	American Album of Fa-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45 edith Willson's Or.	Sports News of the Day.	miliar Music	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	cal Album"
10:00 "Take It or Leave	"Good Will Hour"; John	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	"Nobody's Children";	Bert Hersch Presents;
10:15 It"; quiz program.	J. Anthony, director	Orchestra	orphans' histories	orchestra and soloists.
10:30 News; Jerry Sears	"Good Will Hour"; John	"Deadline Dramas"	"F. Y. I."; Frank Blair.	Five Star News
10:45 Presents	J. Anthony, director	"Deadline Dramas"	'Symphonic Strings"	Army Recruiting Progr m
11:00 Headlines, Bylines	News; Music	News Service	Del Courtney's Orchestra	"Dance Digest"
11:15 Dance Orchestra	Weather; "Music You	Local news; Weather	"Britain Speaks"	"Dance Digest"
11:30 Bobby Byrne's Or.	Want"	Paul Whiteman's Orch.	Bunny Berrigan's Orch.	"Day's End"
11:45 Bobby Byrne's Or.	"Music You Want"	Paul Whiteman's Orch.	Marvin Dale's Orchestra	"Day's End"; News

Monday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
9:00 Bill Elliott, songs	News; "As You Like It"	News and Rhythm	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music.
9:15 'Listen Ladies' with	"The Breakfast Club"	RFD Melodies	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music.
9:30 Joan Adams	"Julia Blake" sketch	Concert Internationale	"Choir Loft"	"Your Morning Pick-
9:45 Hymn recital	Shopping talk	Organ recital	Kathryn Turney Garten	Up"; orchestra
10:00 K. Norris, drama	Novatime	"Bess Johnson"	New England Cupboard	Farm and Home News
10:15 "Myrt and Marge"	News; Music	"Ellen Randolph"	Radio Telephone Club	Studio Speaker
10:30 "Stepmother"; sk.	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Bachelor's Children"	Singing Strings	"Going Shopping With
10:45 WEEI Food Fair	Concert Hall of the Air	"Road of Life"	U. S. Army Highlights	You"
11:00 "Treat Time"	Mildred Carlson	'Mary Marlin"; sketch	News Service	Beauty Hints
11:15 "Martha Webster"	Family Circle	'Pepper Young's Family'	"Melody Strings"	"Letter Quest"
11:30 "Big Sister"; sk.	Two Men and a Girl	"Lone Journey"	Ruth Moss, Interviews	Hawaiian Orchestra
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Musicale	"David Harum"; sketch.	The Buckeye Four	Five Star News
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Music	Musical Roundup	News Reporter	Rhythm Revue
12:15 "A Girl Marries"	Betty Randall, songs	Musical Roundup	Agricultural talk	Rhythm Revue
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	Singin' Sam	Italian Melodies	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: Walter	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	Musical Mailbox
1:15 "Woman in White"	Agricultural News	"As the Twig Is Bent"	"Edith Adams' Future"	Musical Mailbox
1:30 Right to Happiness	"What's on the Air"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Government Girl"	Novachord Impressions
1:45 "Road of Life"	News; Weather	Marjorie Mills Hour	"I'll Find My Way"	String Orchestra
2:00 Dramatic sketch	"Fantasy in Melody"	"Light of the World"	Cedric Foster, news	Mixed Quartet
2:15 "Joyce Jordan"; sk.	"Fantasy in Melody"	"The Mystery Man"	Sport comment	"Sing Song Time"
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	"The Munros"	"Valiant Lady"; drama.	"Accordiana"	John Kiley, News
2:45 "Kate Hopkins"; sk.	"Midstream"	"Grimm's Daughter"	Baseball Interviews	Five Star News
3:00 Mary M. McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	Boston Braves-Chicago	Sports and Music
3:15 Treasury of Song	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Cubs baseball game	Sports and Music
3:30 Red Cross Reporter.	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	Boston Braves-Chicago	Sports and Music
3:45 News; "Sketchbook"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	Cubs baseball game	Sports and Music
4:00 "Around the Hub"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife"	Boston Braves-Chicago	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 Mrs. H. Morgenthau	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama	Cubs baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 "Bess Johnson"	Sport comment	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Boston Braves-Chicago	John Kiley, organist
4:45 Chas. Hector's Or.	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	baseball game	Comic Page Club
5:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk.	Ireene Wicker	"Home of the Brave"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Coldbergs"	"A to Z in Novelty"	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills"	Drama Behind the News	"We, the Abbotts"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines.	"Don Winslow"	"Jack Armstrong"	Frank Ryan, sports	Five Star News
6:00 Edwin C. Hill, news.	News; Music; Weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	Dance Time
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Baseball Scores; Music.	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45 The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports, Frank Fallon
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"This Is the Show";	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Harold Sanford's Orch.
7:15 Lany Ross, tenor	Cliff Nazarro, m. c.	News of the World	"Fu Manchu"; sketch	Five Star News
7:30 "Blondie"; comedy	"Cavalcade of America";	"Inside of Sports"	"Lone Ranger"; sketch.	Madison Singers
7:45 serial drama	historical drama	Walter Kidder, songs	"Lone Ranger"; sketch.	Madison Singers
8:00 "Those We Love";	"I Love a Mystery";	James Melton; Francia	"Amazing Mr. Smith";	Paul Whiteman's Orch.
8:15 dramatic sketch	dramatic sketch	White; orchestra	mystery comedy	Paul Whiteman's Orch.
8:30 "Gay Nineties Re-	"True or False"	Margaret Speaks, so-	Boake Carter, news	Civilian Defense talk
8:45 vue"; Elmer Davis	"True or False"	prano; orchestra	Gene Krupa's Orchestra	Studio program
9:00 Radio Theater: Bob	Frontline Headlines	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz	Mass. Committee on	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 Hope and Carole	Swing ensemble	program	Public Safety	cal Album"
9:30 Lombard in "Mr.	News Here and Abroad.	"The Spirit of the Air	News Service	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45 and Mrs. Smith"	Ted Steele's Orchestra	Corps"; talk: drama	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	cal Album"
10:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"Famous Jury Trials";	Percy Faith's Orchestra;	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	dramatization	vocalist	Mary Small and Orch.	Dance Digest
10:30 Civilian Defense	Natl. Forum: "Defense	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pageant of Melody"	Dance Digest
10:45 News; Sports	Production and Strikes"	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Henry Weber's Orches-	Dance Digest
11:00 Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	tra; soloists	Dance Digest
11:18 Master Works of	Weather; "Music You	Local news; Weather	Art Jarret's Orchestra	Dance Digest
11:30 Music; records	Want"; records	Harry James' Orchestra	Radio Newsreel from	"Day's End"
11:45 Dance Orchestra	"Music You Want"	Harry James' Orchestra	London	"Day's End"; News

Intercoastal Traffic Upset By Government Ship Needs

Log of the Port of Boston

With serious disruption of the coastal steamship services looming, intercoastal traffic already has been considerably upset by the routing of some of these vessels to other than their usual runs by order of the Government.

Operators of lines in the Atlantic and Gulf trade have been asked for ships by the United States Maritime Commission to be used in national defense and for aid-to-Britain. They have agreed to provide about 32 ships of 3,500 tons, or thereabouts, each, which will leave a pronounced "hole" in the services provided by the 125 ships that have been in that service.

The intercoastal situation has resulted in regular sailings from Boston being revised almost daily in the service to the Pacific coast of the United States, via the Panama Canal. Local officials of the two companies maintaining regular intercoastal service believe that it will be possible to have a sailing on a basis equivalent to a ship every ten days on the American-Hawaiian Line and one every 14 days on the Luckenbach Line, unless the Government orders further disruption of schedules.

Service under the proposed schedule represents a cut of 50 per cent, the American Hawaiian Line formerly having one sailing every five days and the Luckenbach every week. The present Luckenbach schedule calls for the sailing today of the William Luckenbach; the Julia Luckenbach on June 21, Horace Luckenbach, July 5, and Paul Luckenbach, July 19. American-Hawaiian sailings are expected to be: Mexican, June 14; Georgian, June 19; Floridian, July 4, and Nebraskan, July 14, pending adjustment of the sailings to the new basis.

Information Cut

One more source of public information has been shut off as the Government gets deeper into the problem of national and hemisphere defense. This time it is the Department of Commerce, and their publication of detailed statistics concerning the country of destination of exports has been ordered suspended.

Commenting on the change, Harold P. Smith, regional manager at Boston for the Department, says "The character of our foreign trade has, of course, completely altered in the past 18 months, through war, foreign exchange restrictions, import quotas, scarcity of ocean tonnage, and similar factors.

"Our export trade has been channelized to such an extent that partial or fragmentary figures with respect to country of destination would prove of little help in the promotion of what remains of our commercial foreign trade, and yet could be immensely useful to forces whose activities are inimical to the interests of this country."

Merchant Ships

Boston, which furnished the Nation with its early shipping, is now providing merchant ships that are built at other ports with part of their propulsion equipment. Two boilers—each weighing 50 tons, have been purchased from the General Ship and Engine Works, East Boston, for installation in ships building at Gulf of Mexico ports. They are to be used in Waterman Steamship Company vessels. One is to be shipped south on the Pan-Atlantic Line steamer Beauregard, sailing from Boston this week end, with a Navy Yard heavy lift lighter moving it from the East Boston plant to the vessel. The second is to shipped later.

Sailing Vessels

Arrival of the schooner Herbert L. Rawdig at Martinique, June 2, with a cargo of coal from Norfolk, as reported to Andrew B. Sides & Co., Inc., Boston steamship agents, recalls the role

Massachusetts Bankers Association Elects New Officers at Closing Session

Hersee Is Elected President Of the Bankers Association

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., June 7—David E. Hersee, Vice-President of the State Street Trust Company, Boston, was elected President of the Massachusetts Bankers Association at the closing meeting of the annual convention at the New Ocean House this morning.

Laurence R. Connor, President of the Agricultural National Bank, Pittsfield, was named Vice-President. Wilbur F. Lawson, Vice-President of the First National Bank, Boston, was elected Treasurer.

The following members were elected to the Executive Council, to serve until 1944: Charles J. Bateman, Jr., President, Somerville Savings Bank; Frederick E. Jackson, Vice-President, National Shwamut Bank, Boston; Stanley A. Lawry, Vice-President, New England Trust Company, Boston; and William T. Taylor, President, Union Trust Company, Springfield.

Banquet Speaker

Speaking at last night's banquet, Carl J. Hambro, head of the Norwegian Parliament before the Nazi invasion, told the assembled bankers that the peace treaty which ends the present war must be the work of scholars and economists, and not of politicians and militarists, if it is to bring a lasting peace.

Mr. Hambro, who has directed the policies of his country for 15 years, representing it at the League of Nations, declared that the Versailles Treaty which ended the last war was the faulty work of politicians, yet it has indicated the way a worth-while peace pact can be drawn. For certain outgrowths of that Treaty, notably the international regulation of narcotics, have proved that countries can get together for their common good. The next treaty, he declared, must provide for the economic well-being of all countries.

Referring to Norway's adherence to its obligations, despite the invasion, Mr. Hambro stated that not only is the exiled Norwegian Government making interest payments, but also is reducing the principal on its loans. "These loans are being paid because we have a deep conviction that our efforts and the efforts of our Allies will not be in vain," he added.

Still Fighting

Norway is still fighting, Mr. Hambro continued. Although its Government is in exile, "Norway is taking no orders or threats from the invaders," he declared. "We have 4,000,000 tons of shipping sailing for England, and this includes the largest tanker fleet in the world."

Mr. Hambro also revealed that a number of Nazis, disguised as loyal Norwegians, recently attempted to enter the United States. The ruse was discovered, he added, although the men had perfect forgeries of Norwegian passports. The men were taken from a Finnish ship and turned over to British authorities, he said.

The Nazi invasion of Norway, Mr. Hambro declared, was led by members of the German Legation in Oslo who drove their cars with the official diplomatic license plates which permitted them complete freedom and immunity under international law.

These plates, he said, bore the letters "C. D.," meaning Corps Diplomatic. "In Washington, you have reversed the order, 'D. C.' standing for Diplomatic Corps, although there are those who say it means 'dangerous chauffeur.' Such a term would have been perfectly applicable to the Nazi diplomatic cars in Norway," he added.

A Contest in Massachusetts

Students at Endicott Junior College, Prides Crossing, competing for leadership in archery: Left to right—Ruth Dermer, Upper Montclair, N. J.; Catherine Bartlett, Great Neck, N. Y.; Peggy Affenbach, Allentown, Pa.; Sylvia Adasko, Salem, Mass., and Lydia Longshore, Melrose, Mass.

'Coronation' Climaxes Endicott's Open House

Before a background of multi-colored rhododendrons, the "Queen of Endicott" received loyal homage in a colorful pageant on the spacious lawn in front of Residence Hall, at Endicott Junior College, Pride's Crossing, this afternoon.

The ceremony came as a climax to the school's Open House, which began with a sports program this morning, which featured badminton, fencing, and archery.

A fashion review, presented by the students of the costume design classes, displayed gowns and dresses created by the students, themselves. The Choral Club, under the direction of Romona F. Blunt, provided the musical part of the program, which was presided over by Dean Eleanor Tupper and Dr. George O. Bierkoe, President of Endicott College.

Utility at New Bedford Begins Plant Expansion

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., June 7 (AP)—Ground has been broken for a $1,200,000 expansion of the electric station of the New Bedford Gas and Edison Light Company, Peter C. Dirksen, general superintendent, announced.

He said that new buildings would cost approximately $200,000 and that an additional $1,000,000 would be spent on equipment.

House Gets Budget Again

Massachusetts' $183,987,536 biennial State budget was back in the House of Representatives today for concurrence in increase amendments made by the Senate. The Upper Branch passed the measure by a 22 to 11 roll call vote.

The recent Senate consideration of the budget was devoted entirely to verbal attack on and defense of the appropriations bill. Not a single item was increased or reduced during the day.

Senator Chester A. Dolan of Boston, Democratic Floor Leader, led the attack on the budget. He stated "several years ago we had before us what was called a 'balloon budget' and yet it was $20,000,000 lighter than this one."

Senator Jarvis Hunt of North Attleboro, Republican Floor Leader, answered that the 1936 and 1937 expenditures were "balloon" budgets, that the expenditures included bond issues. He added that General Fund appropriations at present have been boosted through liberalization of the old age assistance law, greater reimbursements to cities and towns and by distribution of $10,000,000 annually to the cities and towns from the State highway fund.

Entertainment Timetable

Theater

Schubert—
"Meet the People," presented by Danny Dare. Featuring Elizabeth Talbot-Martin. Henry Youngman, Joe Faye. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall—8:30.

Saturday, June 7, at 8:30

Prelude to "Carmen" ..... Bizet
"Romeo and Juliet," Overture-Fantasia ..... Tchaikovsky
Moto Perpetuum ("Circus") ..... Smetana-Byrns
"Ride of the Valkyries" ..... Wagner
"Féerique" for Harp and Orchestra ..... Tournier

Soloist: Louise Came

Marche Slave ..... Tchaikovsky
Songs by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Glee Club
Rhapsody in Blue ..... Gershwin

Soloist: Leo Litwin

Pavane from American Symphonette ..... Morton Gould
"Knightsbridge," March from "London" Suite ..... Eric Coates

Films in Boston

Civic Repertory Theater—
"Convoy," Clive Brook. 3:40, 6:35, 9:30. "Let George Do It." 2:20, 5:15, 8:10.

Exeter—
"The Great Lie," Bette Davis. 2:15, 5:40, 9:15. "Storm in a Teacup," Vivien Leigh and Rex Harrison. 4:05, 7:45.

Fenway—
"Blood and Sand," Tyrone Power, Rita Hayworth and Linda Darnell. 11:25 a. m., 2:40, 6, 9:25. "The Cowboy And the Blonde," Mary Beth Hughes and George Montgomery. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.

Fine Arts—
"Barber of Seville," Andre Bauge. 2, 4, 6, 8, 9:50. "March of Time, FBI." 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 7:40, 9:20.

Keith Memorial—
"Sunny," Anna Neagle, John Carroll and Ray Bolger. 9:35 a. m., 12:44, 3:53, 7:02, 10:11. "Tight Shoes," John Howard, Binnie Barnes. 11:22 a. m., 2:31, 5:40, 8:49.

Kenmore—
"The Invisible Woman," John Barrymore, 1:20, 4:45, 8:07. "The Son of Monte Cristo," Louis Hayward, Joan Bennett. 2:45, 6:10, 9:30.

Majestic—
"Citizen Kane," starring Orson Welles. Daily 2:30 and 8:30. Sundays at 3 and 8.

Metropolitan—
"Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour, 10 a. m., 1, 4, 7, 10. "There's Magic in Music," Allan Jones, Susanna Taylor, Margaret Lindsay and Deems Taylor. 11:25 a. m., 2:25, 5:30, 8:30.

Modern—
"I Wanted Wings," Ray Milland, William Holden. 10:35 a. m., 2:10, 5:45, 9:15. "Shot in the Dark," Charles Starrett. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:35, 8:10.

Orpheum—
"Love Crazy," William Powell and Myrna Loy. 9:20 a. m., 12:30, 3:45, 7, 10:15. "Rage in Heaven," Robert Montgomery and Ingrid Bergman. 11:05 a. m., 2:15, 5:30, 8:45.

Paramount—
"Blood and Sand," Tyrone Power, Rita Hayworth and Linda Darnell. 10:20 a. m., 2, 5:40, 9:20. "Cowboy and the Blonde," Mary Beth Hughes and George Montgomery. 9:05 a. m., 12:40, 4:20, 8.

RKO-Boston—
"The Black Cat," Basil Rathbone. 3:39 a. m., 12:13, 2:47, 5:21, 7:55, 10:30. "The Saint's Vacation," Hugh Sinclair and Sally Gray. 11:02 a. m., 1:36, 4:10, 6:44, 9:13.

Scollay—
"I Wanted Wings," Ray Milland, William Holden. 11 a. m., 2:25, 5:45, 9:10. "Shot in the Dark," Charles Starrett. 10 a. m., 1:25, 4:40, 8:05.

South Station Theater—
"Two Travels, Hawaii, Ontario," "Training the Seeing Dog at Morristown, N. J." "Stranger Than Fiction," "Gene Krupa and Orchestra," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Love Crazy," William Powell and Myrna Loy. 11:45 a. m., 3:10, 6:35, 10. "Rage in Heaven," Robert Montgomery and Ingrid Bergman. 1:30, 4:55, 8:20.

Strand, Huntington Avenue—
"The Westerner," Gary Cooper. "Dulcy," Ann Sothern. Continuous 1-11.

Telepix—
"Midsummer in Sweden," "Washington Quiz-Tour," "Blue Danube Waltz," "Hollywood Hobbies," "Byways of New England," color cartoon and 30 minutes of news digest. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"Cat and the Canary," Bob Hope. 10:16 a. m., 1:20, 3:54, 6:28, 9:02. "Rookies on Parade," Bob Crosby and Ruth Terry. 9:30 a. m., 12:04, 2:38, 5:12, 7:46, 10:20.

Tremont—
"Caravan." 9, 11:45 a. m., 3:40, 7:35. "Dawn Patrol." Errol Flynn and Basil Rathbone. 10:05 a. m., 2, 5:50, 9:45.

Uptown—
"The Penalty," Edward Arnold, Lionel Barrymore. 2:35, 5:40, 8:45. "The Devil and Miss Jones," Jean Arthur, Robert Cummings. 1, 4, 7:05, 10:10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary," Mickey Rooney. "That Night in Rio," Don Ameche. 1:25 and 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Nice Girl?" Deanna Durbin. "Dead Men Tell," Sidney Toler. 2 and 8.
Regent: "Footsteps in the Dark." Errol Flynn and Brenda Marshall. "Murder Over New York." Continuous 1:30-11.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Back Street," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary." Mickey Rooney. "That Night in Rio," Alice Faye, Don Ameche.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Dead Men Tell," Sidney Toler. 2:05, 5:10, 8:15. "Pot o' Gold," James Stewart and Paulette Goddard. 3:35, 6:40, 9:45.
Brookline Village: "Face Behind the Mask." Peter Lorre. 1:50, 5:01, 8:11. "That Night in Rio," Alice Faye, Don Ameche. 3:21, 6:41, 9:36.
Cleveland Circle: "Ziegfeld Girl," James Stewart and Judy Garland. "Penalty," Edward Arnold and Lionel Barrymore. Continuous 1:30-11.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "Ziegfeld Girl," James Stewart and Judy Garland. "Penalty," Edward Arnold and Lionel Barrymore. Continuous 1-11.
Harvard: "Come Live With Me," James Stewart and Hedy Lamarr. "The Mad Doctor," Basil Rathbone. 2 and 7:45.
University: "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary," Mickey Rooney. 2:45, 6:05, 9:25. "Bad Man," Wallace Beery. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Ride on, Vaquero." "Mr. Dynamite."

DORCHESTER — Codman Square: "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary," Mickey Rooney. 2:50, 6:10, 9:20. "The Knockout." 1:25, 4:40, 7:50.
Dorchester: Mr. District Attorney," Dennis O'Keefe and Florence Rice. "Father Is a Prince." 2. Continuous 7-11.
Franklin: "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary," Mickey Rooney. 3:10, 9:25. "The Knockout." 1:55, 8:10.
Strand: "Ziegfeld Girl," James Stewart and Judy Garland. 1:28, 5:42, 9:26. "Penalty," Edward Arnold and Lionel Barrymore. 12:02, 4:16, 8.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: Matinee only: "Doomed Caravan." "Tobacco Road." Evening: "Mr. and Mrs. Smith" and "Tobacco Road." 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Back Street," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. 3:33, 6:33, 9:33. "A Girl, a Guy and a Gob." 2, 5, 8.
Park: "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. "Flight from Destiny," J. Lynn and Thomas Mitchell. 1:45 and 7:45.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Bad Man." Wallace Beery. "Blonde Inspiration." 1:50 and 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary." Mickey Rooney. "Knockout," Olympe Bradna. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Mr. and Mrs. Smith." Carole Lombard and Robert Montgomery. 2:30, 6, 9. "Melody for Three," Jean Hersholt. 4:10, 7:40, 10:40.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "Chad Hanna." Henry Fonda. "Lone Wolf Keeps a Date," Warren William. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN — Granada: "Knockout." 1:40, 4:55, 8:10. "The Great Lie," Bette Davis. 2:58, 6:13, 9:28.
Mystic: "Thunder Afloat," Wallace Beery. 3:45, 7:40. "Mr. and Mrs. Smith," Carole Lombard and Robert Montgomery. 2:05, 5:40, 9:35.
Maplewood: "Beyond Sacramento," Bill Elliot. 2:32, 5:34, 8:36. "Six Lessons from Mme. Lazonga," Lupe Velez. 3:40, 6:42, 9:44. "Final Chapter Dr. Satan, No. 15." 1:55, 4:57, 7:59.
Strand: "Penalty," Edward Arnold. 1:55, 5:05, 8:05. "Pot o' Gold," James Stewart and Paulette Goddard. 3:20, 6:30, 9:30.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Ziegfeld Girl," James Stewart and Judy Garland. "The Penalty," Edward Arnold and Lionel Barrymore.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Sea Wolf," Edward G. Robinson. "Road Show," Adolphe Menjou. 1:30 and 7:30.
Medford: "Topper Returns," Joan Blondell and Robert Young. 3:30, 8:25. "Scotland Yard," Nancy Kelly. 2:25, 6:45, 10.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Road to Zanzibar," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. "Sky Murder." 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Nice Girl?" Deanna Durbin. 3:30, 9:30. "Cheers for Miss Bishop," Martha Scott. 2:48, 8:48.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Road to Zanzibar." Bing Crosby, Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. "Golden Hoofs," Jane Withers. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Vivacious Lady," Ginger Rogers. "Sleepers West." 1:30 and 8.

NORWOOD — Norwood: "Nice Girl?" Deanna Durbin and Franchot Tone. "Wagons Roll at Night," Humphrey Bogart and Sylvia Sidney.

QUINCY — Quincy: "Dark Streets of Cairo," S. Gurie. "Roar of the Press."
Strand: "Ziegfeld Girl," Hedy Lamarr, James Stewart. "Mr. Dynamite."

REVERE—Revere: "Blondie Goes Latin," Arthur Lake and Penny Singleton. 3:41, 9:41. "Dark Streets of Cairo," Sigrid Gurie. 2:26, 9:26.
Boulevard: "Blondie Goes Latin." 2:15, 8:15. "Dark Streets of Cairo," Sigrid Gurie. 3:50, 9:50.

SAUGUS—Drive-In Theater: "Angels Over Broadway," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. and Rita Hayworth. "Mexican Spitfire Out West," Lupe Velez. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "Convoy," Clive Brook. "The Great Mr. Nobody." 2 and 8.
Central: "Road Show," Adolphe Menjou. "Tall, Dark, and Handsome," Cesar Romero. 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "Three Men From Texas," "Street of Memories." 2 and 8.
Strand: "Footsteps in the Dark," Errol Flynn and Brenda Marshall. "Ridin' on a Rainbow." Gene Autry. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Land of Liberty." "Great Mr. Nobody," Eddie Albert. 1:30 and 7:30.
Strand: "Mr. Dynamite," Lloyd Nolan. "In Old Colorado." 1:30. Continuous from 5:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Son of Monte Cristo." Louis Hayward and Joan Bennett. "Footsteps in the Dark." Errol Flynn and Brenda Marshal. 1:45, Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Dead Men Tell," Sidney Toler and Florence Rice. 2:24, 8:24. "Keeping Company," Ann Rutherford and John Shelton. 3:41, 9:41.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Ziegfeld Girl," James Stewart and Judy Garland. "The Penalty," Edward Arnold. Continuous from 1:30.

WATERTOWN — Coolidge: "Mr. and Mrs. Smith," Carole Lombard and Robert Montgomery. "Adam Had Four Sons," Warner Baxter. 1:30 and 7:30.
Watertown Square: "You're the One," Bonnie Baker. "Gay Caballero," Cesar Romero. 1:45 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "The Great Dictator," Charlie Chaplin. "Ride, Kelly, Ride." 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Mr. and Mrs. Smith." Carole Lombard and Robert Montgomery. "Adam Had Four Sons." Warner Baxter and Ingrid Bergman. 2:30 and 7:45 daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Road to Zanzibar," Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour and Bob Hope. "Golden Hoofs," Jane Withers. 2 and 7:45.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-in Theater: "Too Many Girls." Lucille Ball and Richard Carlson. "The Man I Married," Joan Bennett and Lloyd Nolan. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Tobacco Road," Charley Grapewin and Marjorie Rambeau. 3:57, 8:07. "Flight from Destiny," Thomas Mitchell. 2:15, 6:40, 9:40.

Former Cambridge Educator Honored

Miss Eleanor Frances Dolan, formerly of Cambridge, has just been named Dean and Assistant Professor of Political Science of the Flora Stone Mather College of Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio.

Beano Probe In Prospect On Beacon Hill

A legislative investigation of the operation of beano games in Massachusetts may soon be started.

The House recently overturned an adverse committee report on a petition for the investigation filed by Representative Perley Dyar Chase (R) of Boston. The study would be made by a special legislative commission. Several bills curbing or eliminating beano have already been rejected by the General Court.

Metropolitan Police: The House ordered to a third reading a bill granting Metropolitan District police one day off in six. They now receive one day off in seven.

Ballet: Legislation prohibiting candidates from seeking more than one party nomination for Executive Councilor or Representative in Congress was ordered to a third reading by the House. In recent years many politicians have sought nominations in both major parties. One notable instance was that of Representative Joseph E. Casey (D) of Massachusetts, who sought both the Republican and Democratic nominations in the Third Congressional District.

Selectees: A bill to protect the unemployment compensation benefits piled up by persons drafted into selective service was ordered to a third reading in the Lower Branch.

Parking: The Senate concurred with the House in rejecting a measure establishing a 25-cent maximum fee for parking automobiles in parking lots.

Archery: The House approved bill legalizing the sport of archery on Sunday was ordered to a third reading by the Senate.

Employment: Legislation exempting hotels, private clubs and amusement places where business is seasonal from provisions of the "anti-split-trick law" was ordered to a third reading by the Senate. The measure had been previously passed by the House.

The "anti-split-trick law," adopted in 1939, requires that women and minor employees must complete their nine-hour work day within a 10-hour period. This measure was adopted to eliminate conditions whereby waitresses and others have been required to stretch their work hours over long daily periods.

Birth Control: Attacks continue on the initiative petition for a law to legalize dissemination of birth control information.

George H. Furness, Treasurer of the Better Government Association, sent a letter to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall demanding that the State spend $1,000 to circularize by postcard the more than 40,000 perons whose names appeared on the petition. He wishes to determinue whether they "actually signed" the petition.

Meanwhile, Senator George W. Stanton (D) of Fitchburg filed an Association petition for an investigation of the initiative petition by the State Ballot Law Commission. An $5,000 appropriation is sought for this purpose.

Recently the House and Senate turned down the birth control measure. Backers of the proposal are now planning to obtain the necessary 5,000 additional signatures to force a referendum on the issue at the November, 1942, State election.

Strong Action in Coakley Case Is Forecast at State House

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Another crisis in the long political career of Daniel H. Coakley, veteran Democratic Executive Councilor, looms on Beacon Hill.

Recommendations for strong legislative action against him are to be made by a special House committee next week, according to State House reports.

Whereas two weeks ago it was indicated the House committee studying the Coakley case would ask only that the Councilor resign from office, considerable pressure, it is understood, has been exerted to force a more powerful report.

While a new shift may be made before the committee actually reports, after its long consideration of charges made against Mr. Coakley in connection with procurement of pardons, reliable sources predict recommendations for forceful action.

The committee was appointed to consider charges made by a special legislative recess commission that Mr. Coakley procured pardons for hardened criminals. Recently at the request of the House committee the House asked the Supreme Judicial Court for an advisory opinion as to whether the Legislature has power to impeach an Executive Councilor. The Court's answer was in the affirmative.

Any recommendation for strong action against Mr. Coakley would result in a major political battle on Beacon Hill.

County Government

Massachusetts county political rings which successfully blocked all efforts of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations to obtain leigslation to improve county government appear headed for a "show-down" battle in 1943 and 1944.

The Federation, incensed by the legislative strength exhibited by county officials, are now considering an initiative petition to abolish completely county government in Massachusetts. Recently Norman MacDonald, Executive Director of the Federation, warned that if the Legislature turned down civil service for county employees, an initiative petition would be filed on the issue at the 1943 Legislature.

Through such strategy the Federation could force a referendum at the November, 1944, election, if the Legislature refused to adopt the proposed law.

But the Federation may go far beyond mere civil service legislation in the initiative petition drive. Frank W. Osborne of the organization has started a thorough study of election laws and of county government to determine the advisability of seeking complete abolition of county government. The study includes consideration of where the necessary functions of county government could be dovetailed into State or municipal government. Such functions include district courts and jails.

The initiative petition must have at least 20,000 valid voter signatures and must be filed on or before the first Wednesday in December, 1942, for 1943 consideration.

The battle over the issue probably will be a feature of the 1943 session, regardless of how extensive the Federation's county attack may be. **Edgar M. Mills**

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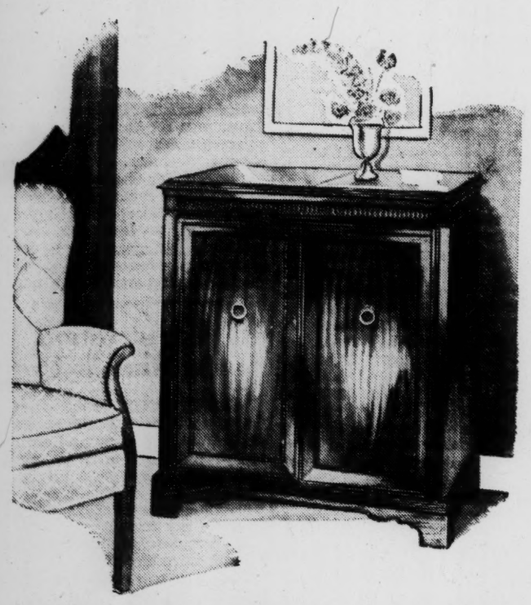

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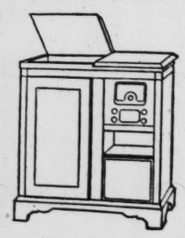

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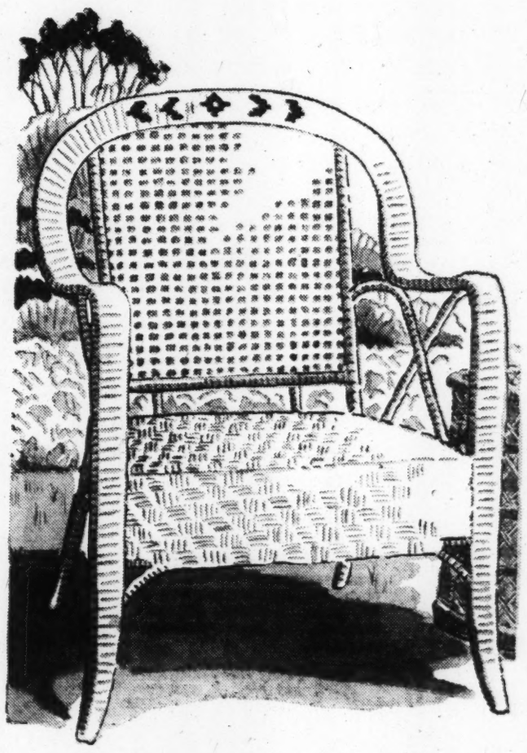

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New Zealand Opens Quest For War Equipment in U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 7—New Zealand is seeking to obtain heavy-gauge military equipment from the United States under the Lend-Lease Act, it was disclosed here today coincident with the arrival in New York of John G. Coates, Member of the New Zealand War Cabinet, for discussions with the British and Australian Purchasing Commission.

New Zealand would like to obtain field pieces, tanks, and other equipment beyond the ability of its own factories. While negotiations have been largely exploratory, with officials seeking to learn what equipment can be guaranteed for quick delivery, a New Zealand purchasing organization to function alongside the British and Australian Commissions is about ready to begin operations.

Simultaneously it was disclosed, as a herald of closer co-operation between the United States and the Antipodes, that all preliminary negotiations for the opening of a New Zealand Legation in Washington have been completed, with the inaugural occasion awaiting only the arrival of New Zealand's Prime Minister, who is coming to the United States in another month.

America Is Arsenal

Since the recent visit to the United States of Prime Minister Menzies of Australia, the "continent down under" has been negotiating for, and presumably obtaining, supplies under the Lend-Lease Act. Now the other British dominion in the Pacific is looking to the United States as "arsenal for the democracies," seeking supplies which will be used, according to Mr. Coates, both for home defense and for military operations in the Middle East or wherever New Zealand forces fight.

While Australia has been seeking chiefly machine tools and raw materials to expand its own armament industries, New Zealand, with smaller and lighter industries, must obtain much more of its arsenal overseas and would like even such light equipment as automatic weapons and components to complete its own manufacture of shells, as well as airplanes and the more mammoth fighting machines.

Mr. Coates, interviewed on his arrival here June 5 from a week's negotiations with Administration officials in Washington, said there was no concern that shipping would not be available for transport of munitions to New Zealand or other points. "The ships will be there," he declared.

Equipment Needed

New Zealand, with 100,000 men already under arms and more than 50,000 serving overseas, has obtained most of its fighting equipment from Britain and Australia. If the Dominion, however, were to equal its World War record, when 40 per cent of the eligible male population, or 120,000 men, served overseas, its military needs would increase vastly.

Mr. Coates, whose mission is directly concerned with matters of supply, arrived in Washington from Australia in five days by virtue of Pacific Clipper service. He will go to Ottawa from here for conversations with Canadian officials and then return to Washington before going home by the same aerial route.

Turning to the subject of New Zealand's own fortunes of war, Mr. Coates declared recent losses in Greece and Crete were not as heavy as those suffered by the Anzacs in the Near East in the first World War. General Freyberg, commander of the New Zealand troops in Crete, has "come out unharmed," he confirmed.

Co-operation Improves

A member of Parliament from the Conservative benches for 30 years, Mr. Coates declared labor and employer co-operation in New Zealand had improved greatly during the war. The Government now has legislation permitting it to intervene in any employer-employee dispute and settle the matter, he added. Social measures have been affected, he said, labor hours having been extended from 40 and 44 a week before the war to 48 and 50 today.

"There is, however, a clear understanding among all groups," Mr. Coates stressed, "that when the war is over, New Zealand will return to the lower work-week hours and other social advances."

German and Czech Refugees Resume Trades in Wales

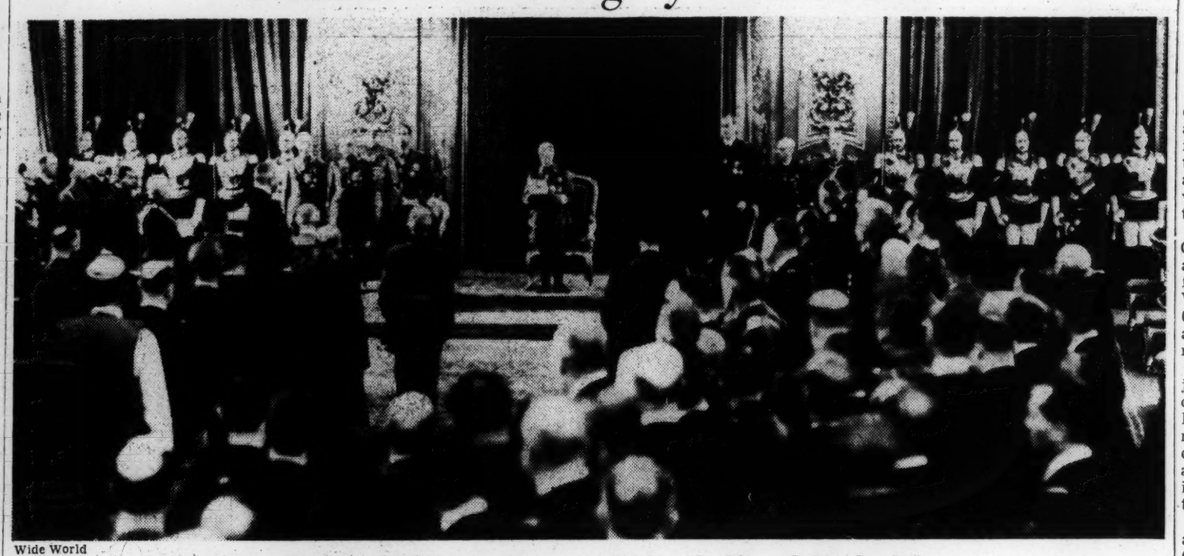
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SWANSEA, Wales—Anti-Nazi German and Czech refugees have transformed a distressed area somewhere in South Wales into a thriving Trading Estate.

German exiles established a factory to make a special type of round leather belting to run small machinery. Czechs introduced fine glove-making. They had come from a firm of glove-makers which had existed in Prague since 1882 and were the second and third generation of their family in the business.

A Czech electric torch factory was soon turning out 25,000 torches a week. This factory was the result of the casual meeting of three Czech refugees in Paris who found they had formerly worked together when they were managing torch factories in Czechoslovakia. In all these cases the refugees arrived in England with practically no plan and staff of skilled workers. Plants were found in England and local workers were trained by the refugee managers in these new skilled crafts which had not previously existed in their district.

Croatia Gets a King by Axis Control



Wide World

Scene at Quirinal Palace in Rome as Spoleto Is Named Head of State

The historic ceremony on May 18 at which King Victor Emmanuel of Italy (reading at throne) designated his cousin, the Duke of Spoleto, King of Croatia. He will be known as King Tomislav II. The act of nepotism followed the partitioning of Yugoslavia by the Berlin-Rome Axis and the setting up of the "independent" state of Croatia.

Has Anglo-Indian Press Followed Unwise Course?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One of the most interesting developments of recent years in India has been the extent to which the leading British newspapers there—the Anglo-Indian Press, as it used to be called—have associated themselves with Indian Nationalist aspirations.

This is a far cry from the old days when those in close personal touch with affairs on the Imperial stage were generally considered to be more acutely aware of the complicated nature of the problems to be solved and less susceptible to appeals on grounds of liberal sentiment than people thousands of miles away. Time and change have brought about a reversal of this position.

During the period of constructive co-operation on the part of the Congress Party, from July, 1937, to October, 1939, when self-governing institutions were functioning in all the 11 Provinces, instead of in only four, as at present, the principal British-edited newspapers followed the work of the Ministries in a spirit of sympathetic, if discriminating, appreciation, and offered encouragement, whenever possible.

In Bombay, for instance, the Times of India gave the Congress Ministers cordial support in most of their endeavors, which was in striking contrast to the carping criticism directed against them by some supposedly Nationalist Indian newspapers.

And it may be said in passing that the lead given by such papers as the Times of India and The Statesman of Calcutta was reflected in the co-operative attitude of the European Associations. One heard also on all sides from Indians themselves that relations between the Ministers and British officials, whether the Governors above or the permanent officials below, could hardly have been better. The manner in which senior officials adapted themselves to the new order of things merited admiration and received its reward in Indian appreciation and good will.

Different View Taken

Today the political scene is overcast in seven Provinces of British India. In these circumstances it has been interesting but not surprising to find the British-edited newspapers there taking a somewhat different view of the position from most newspapers and public men in England. While constantly urging upon Indian leaders the necessity of mutual tolerance and compromise, they have with equal fervor pressed the British Government to adopt a bolder policy.

The Times of India expressed the opinion editorially some months ago that if the Viceroy had been given "a free hand at the outset of war, he could have solved the problem; an appeal less to the letter of the law and more to the imagination of the Indian people might have secured co-operation."

At the same time, it reproached the Indian political leaders for refusing to treat the Viceroy's "very liberal assurances" of later date even as a "basis for negotiation."

In March a conference including Independents, Liberals, non-League Moslems, representatives of the depressed classes and other groups, met at Bombay, under the Chairmanship of Sir Tej Behadur Capru, and adopted a series of proposals, with a view to ending the present political deadlock.

As an interim arrangement, the Conference asked, in substitution for the present Executive Council, the setting up of an entirely Indian Council, responsible to the Crown, and administering all Departments, including Finance and Defense, special arrangements being contemplated for safeguarding the position of the Commander-in-Chief. According to the resolution, this body would have responsibility for British India in all inter-Imperial and international affairs, in this respect being treated as a Dominion Government at once.

Went Beyond Proposals

On the side of long term policy, the resolution asked that a declaration be made by the British Cabinet of its intention to give India full Dominion status within a definite time limit after the conclusion of the war.

The resolution was later discussed by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru with the Viceroy and sent to the British Government. It was referred to at some length by Mr. L. S. Amery, Secretary of State for India, in a speech in the House of Commons on April 22.

Mr. Amery emphasized the fact that the Bombay proposals went far beyond the British proposals of last August, amounting, in his view, to a supersession, rather than a modification, of the present system, a step which he pronounced impracticable in the midst of war. He pointed out that the absence of backing by the great political organizations caused difficulties and advised the Indian Moderates to concentrate on bringing the leaders of these together or on building up a strong central party.

The speech did not suggest that any definite move was contemplated beyond the scope of the August proposals. The view has been expressed, however, in many quarters, that Government action, as well as Indian initiative, is required, if the political deadlock is to be ended.

Some time ago, the Times of India said: "We urged and urge again the British Government to agree to the suggestion of a time limit for recognition of India as a Dominion."

In the debate in the House of Commons, Sir Stanley Reed, who was for so many years the editor of that paper, maintained that Indian Ministers should be placed in charge of Defense and Finance and stressed the desirability of harnessing the great body of "liberal, patriotic and constructive thought" in India to the machinery of government.

Early in May, a striking article appeared in the Manchester Guardian by Mr. Arthur Moore, Editor of The Statesman, who had just travelled 20,000 miles by air from Calcutta to London. Mr. Moore supported the proposals of the Indian Moderates, which he said rested on the root fact that Dominion status in its external aspect should be recognized now "because it represents the de facto situation."

"Parliament still exercises control," he continued, "because Indians disagree. . . . The task of British leadership is to procure that agreement which should enable India to save herself and play her part in saving the world and will show that later a Federal Constitution can be achieved."

In Mr. Moore's view, a Cabinet of the best men in the country, "conscripted" by the Viceroy, would prove that "given the overmastering necessity of saving their country, Indians can sink their differences and work together. Thus, while they would be winning the war for India, they would be solving the constitutional problem."

These challenging opinions seem to have called forth much discussion and criticism, but they must have contributed to forward the search for an interim solution, which is so urgently required in the interest of both Britain and India.

Clubland in London Raid Area Gives Nightly Cheer to Youths

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — To the working youth of Camberwell, much-raided residential district of south-east London, the attacks of Nazi bombers have led to some of the benefits and duties which come to their more fortunate brothers and sisters attending boarding school or university. For Clubland, cultural, religious and social center in this drab neighborhood has opened its doors nightly since the air raids began, to welcome youthful workers from 6 o'clock until such time as they set off to work next morning.

In contrast to the chill inkiness of the blackout, or the bareness of a public shelter, a scene of cheerful activity is always to be found at Clubland. Behind blackout curtains, and often to the raucous accompaniment of the antiaircraft barrage, the members count themselves among the few "clubmen" and "club women" in London who enjoy a full nightly program of their club activities. Dramatics, art and handicraft classes, community singing, physical drill, table tennis and other games, go on as usual during the evening.

After club "parliament" and prayers, the chairs are stacked away and the boys and girls fetch neat bundles of bedding from the anterooms, proceed to settle down for the night. More than 100 sleep in rows on the floor, girls on one side of the gangway, boys on the other. "Lights-out" is at 11 p. m. —with the exception of one reassuring glow from a lamp on the platform. In the darkness outside patrols the guard, a club member, watching, ready to give a warning in emergency. The members draw up their own rota of "watchers."

Changed Circumstances

Many problems of organization have arisen through the members taking up residence in what was never intended to be a residential club, but the democratic constitution of Clubland has made it possible to adapt government by the members for the members to the changed circumstances. Administration is effected by the War Council of the Club Parliament, a Council of five girls and five boys empowered to deal with emergencies.

In Clubland a fine sense of comradeship and service has been developed. It is a case of all for all and those of the 500 members who are away in the forces or on war work send in their subscriptions to help keep the club going. Members' dues defray half the cost of upkeep, the best of the money coming from voluntary subscriptions. The lounge at the club has been given over to old members on leave from service duties who have no homes in which to sleep.

Outdoor sports are made possible by the roof playground, built because there was no open space in the district where youngsters could play games. With a roof "spotter" to watch for the approach of enemy aircraft, netball and other games are played on Saturday afternoons.

Diverse Purposes Served

Club activities are conducted in one wing of the Clubland's £100,000 premises. The other wing has been handed over to the London County Council for use as a temporary rest center for air-raid victims, and there, on the other side of the grass quadrangle, the girls' and boys' club chapels have been converted into nurseries where small children sleep.

The reading rooms have been given over to elderly people. The boys' large clubroom is used as sleeping quarters for families, the music rooms are restrooms, and handicraft rooms have been turned into playrooms filled with brightly colored toys made by club members.

Each night the doors of this rest center are open to receive the victims of bombing which, for long periods, took place almost nightly.

Many of these air-raid victims are cared for immediately under the Government evacuation scheme, but there are some ineligible to be sent away under official auspices. The plight of these people, tramping from one authority to another unable to find new homes, won the attention of the Rev. James Butterworth, Clubland's "Head," through whose farsightedness and humanitarian ideals this "Temple of Youth" came into being.

He devoted days to trekking around in the country from village to village, looking for empty houses. He enlisted the sympathy and help of the Marquis of Cholmondeley and others who offered large houses rent free in Shropshire in which bomb victims might be quartered.

Homes in the Country

The result is that now there are four country houses available for evacuation from the Clubland center—one for mothers and babies, one for old people, one each for boys and girls.

Where possible, truck or busses have been secured for transport and these people are sent from the center, usually with a little furniture which club boys have slavaged from the wrecked homes of fellow members.

Clubland has not left out of its beneficient calculations the plight of the husband left working in London, while his family have been evacuated to safer areas. He can have his meals in the club canteen in which girl members render a valuable service.

Spiritual View Urged as Test For Public Men in Britain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A call to its members to recognize their responsibilities as voters has been issued by the Liberal National League of Youth here.

A memorandum, signed by Sir Alfred Suenson-Taylor, President of the League; the Archbishop of York and others, states: "We suggest that you should test all those who aspire to a position of authority, and in particular those who aspire to a position of authority in the Government, by putting to them questions such as these:

"Whether they individually and personally recognize the authority of God above all earthly authority to whom they will be called to account for their actions?

"Whether they acknowledge responsibility to conscience and will endeavor to attune their own consciences to the higher spiritual authority which they profess to recognize?

"Whether they recognize the necessity for a religious background with definite spiritual standards for all instruction and education and for the full performance of all duties?

"Whether they will endeavor to apply what are commonly accepted as Christian standards in their conduct and in the exercise of their authority in matters within their administration?"

While emphasizing the importance and responsibility which rests upon those choosing leaders and representatives, the League also warns against seeking to shift responsibility entirely to those in positions of authority in the State.

"Each and all of you," it says, "can exercise an influence in a smaller or larger circle. Think much and always of this personal responsibility. . . . As you succeed in so doing, you will find your possessions and your rights assume less importance in your life. The future of the world depends not so much upon any declaration of policy as upon what is in the hearts of men and women who are living in it, and what is in your hearts and minds will materially contribute to the world of the future," the memorandum concludes.

N. Y. Auxiliary Police Prepare for Emergency

NEW YORK, June 7 (AP)—Groups of World War veterans, former police and firement were fingerprinted and underwent first tests last night for membership in the "Auxiliary Police Force of the City of New York Catastrophy Unit," which will become active in the event of a declaration of war by the United States.

Under Mayor F. H. La Guardia's plan, the emergency police auxiliary of 5,000 men, between 40 and 52, will help guard bridges, power plants and public properties at wages of $25 weekly.

Canada Reassesses Power: Men and Luxuries Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, June 7—Canada's war effort is requiring the careful reassessment of its position in two important aspects. One is the extent of manpower actually available. The other is the amount to which the Dominion is able to curtail the production of luxuries.

On the question of manpower, Canadians had widely assumed that as the population of Canada rose from about 8,000,000 in the first World War to something over 11,000,000 now, the number of men available for the fighting services must have risen proportionately.

But one of Canada's leading journalists, Grant Dexter, after a careful study of the Government's latest figures, collected during a national registration last year, has come to the conclusion that there are hardly any more men of fighting age in this country now than there were in 1914.

Mr. Dexter's conclusions, which appear to be supported by the Government's careful investigations, are explained by the change in the age groupings of the Canadian population. When the first World War broke out, Canada was filled with young people who had come here in the great immigration wave which started at the turn of the century. Since the last war, immigration has been almost negligible. When this war began, there were 2,261,900 people in Canada 50 years of age or over. In 1911 there were only 1,000,961—less than half. This is the basic figure which explains the present reduction in young men in proportion to the total population.

Revised Estimate Necessary

These figures must make most Canadians revise their whole estimate of Canada's position in the war. The Government has undoubtedly understood the facts for some time, but the average Canadian has boldly assumed that the manpower of the Nation was far in excess of its total in the last war. There has been a general feeling throughout the country, indeed, that Canada's manpower, in relation to its present commitments is virtually unlimited.

The facts, after Mr. Dexter's analysis, are now plain: In the last war, Canada enlisted 634,087 men in all its fighting services, of whom 422,405 went overseas, and employed 275,000 persons in war industries. By the end of this year, Canada will have enlisted 434,000 men but will be employing 500,000 workers in war industries. The enlistments of the last war, however, included reinforcements secured over a four-year period and the present fighting forces will be similarly reinforced. At the end of this year, 934,000 Canadians out of a population of something over 11,000,000 will be directly engaged in the war as against 909,964 engaged altogether through the four years of the previous conflict.

Clearly, not as many Canadians are engaged in this war directly, in proportion to population, as in the whole of the last war, but the total is growing very fast now with the opening of new war industries. Indirectly, of course, the effort is far larger in this war of machinery, and Canada is spending on it more this year than in the four years of the last war. In other words, the indirect effort is far greater and the strain of the war much more serious. There are more men working behind the men in uniform and behind the war factories, making their contribution in the form of taxes.

Careful Planning Needed

The general assumption here, however, has been that if Canada could send 422,000 men overseas in the last war, it should be able to send 50 per cent more at least this time without greater strain. Mr. Dexter's conclusion is not that more men cannot be sent overseas, but that any large increase over the last war's enlistment will cause a greater strain.

Thus he shows that there are only 1,000,000 men in Canada between 20 and 29 years of age. At the census of 1911 there were 756,349 but by 1914 this total had grown largely through immigration. Canada thus entered this war very little richer in prime fighting men than it entered the last war. In the age class between 16 and 49, beyond which it is not possible to go for fighting men, Canada had 2,784,000 at the start of this war as against 2,000,000 in 1911, to which must be added the young immigrants of the three succeeding years, which makes it practically certain, Mr. Dexter says, that "we had almost as many of these men in 1914 as in 1939."

It is on the basis of this new estimate that Canada must plan its war effort, and the new estimate shows that the planning must be carefully done to support the kind of huge war effort the Canadian Government has laid down. The strain of it in terms of men, materials, and taxes has hardly begun to show yet, but will appear before the summer is out, when the Government starts to man its new war factories at the average rate of some 30,000 new workers per month.

It is against these facts that the figures on public buying must be read. These show that the Government has not yet reduced luxury buying by all its taxes. In the first three months of the year, car sales were 6,000 units ahead of 1940, tobacco sales rose from the index figure of 132 in March to 151 in April, candy sales showed a similar rise. Much of the huge new tide of war wages flowing into Canadian homes was being used to buy goods which Canada may have to forego as the war effort increases.

The first great effort to stop the flow of money into consumer goods is the current war loan, the purpose of which is to drain off $600,000,000 at least, out of a national income of 10 times that amount—to divert it from consumer to war goods. But there is growing belief here that before the war is over direct rationing of some heavy luxury goods may be required.

Coal Mines Taken Over by Canada As War Measure

OTTAWA, June 7 (AP)—Coal mines of Canada were declared essential services and placed under wartime defense of Canada regulations by an Order in Council today.

Coal Administrator J. McG. Stewart, announced the order in a statement which warned that "anyone who impairs the efficiency or impedes the working of coal mines will bring himself directly within the defense of Canada regulations, and will be liable to the penalties imposed thereby."

"While no doubt existed in anyone's mind that the coal mining industry was of utmost importance in the prosecution of war . . . some people apparently thought the industry was not technically an essential service," Mr. Stewart's statement said.

Toronto Schools Face Busy Summer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Executive leaders of 88 community vacation church schools recently started training in preparation for the work of providing recreation and guidance for more than 15,000 Toronto children during this summer.

In addition to some 350 employed leaders, there will be hundreds of volunteer workers. Eight new schools are to be opened this year. A large attendance is expected because of increased requirements for child guidance and entertainment while fathers are serving overseas.

Program for the schools, established some years ago in city churches to take care of children who could not leave the city for holidays, include projects, visual education, group activities, handwork, arts and crafts, and music.

Oil Conservation In Illinois Urged

WASHINGTON, June 7 (AP)—Secretary Harold L. Ickes, acting as Defense Petroleum Administrator, telegraphed Gov. Dwight H. Green of Illinois that "it is imperative" that Illinois enact a petroleum conservation law so that if could participate in the interstate compact for oil conservation. A bill introduced in the Illinois Legislature to set up a conservation program failed of passage.

A spokesman for the Interior Department said Mr. Ickes also probably would make new efforts to bring California into the interstate compact, under which big oil producing States prorate production among participating States.

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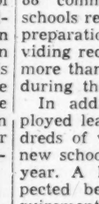
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Japan's Trade Controls Blow to Inner Mongolia

By David Weile

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANKOW, China — Meng-chiang, better known as Inner Mongolia, is suffering considerably from too much Japanese control. Prior to the arrival of Japanese army "advisors" and "planners," the region could boast of a favorable trade balance. But now, after having been subjected to Japanese-instigated controls for three years, Inner Mongolia is suffering from an unfavorable trade balance and a steadily deteriorating economy.

For the second year in succession, Inner Mongolia has ended her trade year with an import surplus. According to the figures for 1940, just released by the president of the Bank of Inner Mongolia, last year found the region with an import of almost 158,000,000 Inner Mongolian yuan as against an export of just over 115,000,000 yuan —an import excess of more than 40,000,000 yuan, even greater than that of 1939.

Although both the imports and exports of the region showed increases in value last year, both fell in volume. Less merchandise was exported, and likewise less imported. The falling off in imports has meant that the region has had to do without much of the capital equipment and machinery so necessary if its mineral resources are to be developed.

Prior to the outbreak of hostilities, Inner Mongolian trade was far healthier than it is at present. A considerable trade was carried on with China's Northwest from which region wool, furs and skins, and medicinal herbs were imported for re-export to North China. A large part of the wool trade, generally credited to Inner Mongolia in former days, actually came from pastures in China's Northwest, Inner Mongolia acting merely as the transit route.

The war, however, has cut off the greater part of this trade, though small quantities continue to trickle in from the unoccupied hinterland. If the Japanese were willing to offer prices high enough, a large smuggling trade might easily develop. However, most of the price policies inaugurated by the Japanese have been based on the assumption that they can get something for almost nothing—the result is that their takings more closely approximate nothing, than something.

Inner Mongolia's major trade items, however, have been neither pastoral nor mineral, but agricultural. Both before and since the outbreak of hostilities, the export or coarse grains (such as corn, kaoliang, barley and millet) and of opium has been dominant in Inner Mongolian export trade, accounting for more than three-fourths of Inner Mongolian exports. In 1939 the export of both was considerably curtailed by floods which washed away a large part of the crops. Last year, however, there were no floods to blame for the continued inability of Inner Mongolia to export opium and grain in great quantities.

Much attention is paid to opium in Inner Mongolia, and with good reason since so much depends upon it. It supplies an important item for taxation, it provides a grand opportunity for "squeeze" on the part of innumerable officials, and it is probably the sole commodity, the encouragement of which may either curtail or overcome the unfavorable trade balance of the area.

Moreover, if many observers are to be trusted, opium makes a more insidious contribution to Japanese policy on the mainland based on the idea that a drugged populace is more submissive than one in full possession of its mental faculties. Whether this be true or not, Japan's outward efforts to curtail the drug traffic have been negligible since the use of the drug has undeniably spread extensively in the occupied areas of China.

One manifestation of the unbalanced trade has been the steady inflation of the Inner Mongolian currency, a trend in keeping with most of the other Oriental currencies now circulating.

The major aims of the Japanese in this region are currently those of increasing the coal production at the Tatung mines and the iron ore production at Lungyen. Japan is suffering greatly from a scarcity of both of these vital resources. Some progress has been made, but it has been insufficient to keep up with planned production. This has been revealed by the curtailment of some of the production aims for coming years.

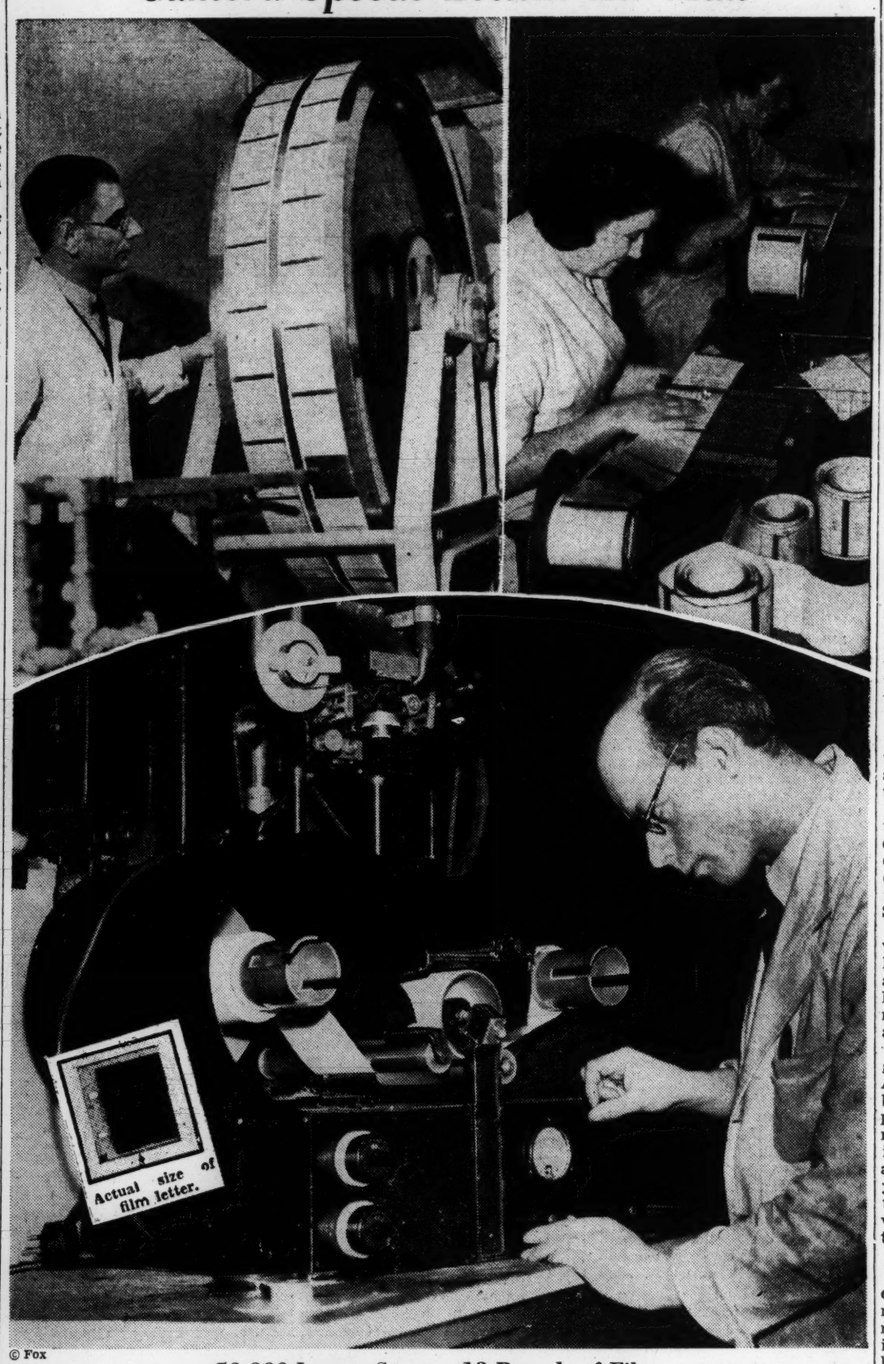
Spruce Trees Memorial To Confederate Troops

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANTON, N. C.—Planned as a memorial forest of 125,000 trees in honor of the North Carolina soldiers who fought for the Confederacy during the war between the States, the first unit of 125 acres of spruce trees has been completed along the Blue Ridge Parkway between Devil's Courthouse and Tennessee Gap in Pisgah National Forest.

These memorial trees are being planted by Civilian Conservation Corps youths, under the direction of National Forest officials, in cooperation with the North Carolina division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, project sponsors. The completed unit includes 30 acres with 30,000 trees. Several months will be required to plant the remaining 95,000 memorials.

Camera Speeds British Air Mail



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50,000 Letters Sent on 13 Pounds of Film

Airgraph service from Middle East vastly improves communication procedure. Upper left—Drying copies of the film at the rate of eight feet a minute, or 40 letters. Upper right—Girls examining and trimming letters prior to handing them over to the General Post Office. Lower—The continuous enlarger at work. It turns out 50 copies a minute.

Grew Points to German Wars In Flouting Peace Movement

TOKYO, June 7 (AP)—Joseph C. Grew, United States Ambassador to Japan, declared bluntly today that a just peace with Germany at this time "is utterly impossible" and that the United States might have to enter the war eventually to preserve the American way of life.

Replying to a group of American church workers who asked him to sign a cable opposing American entry into the war and calling for a "conference for justice, peace, and an equitable world order," the Ambassador wrote:

"While I share your hope our country may remain out of the fighting, I believe circumstances may arise when it may become necessary for us to get into the fighting in the interests not only of our own future national safety, and for the maintenance of our American way of life, but precisely in order to insure the just peace and equitable world order which are among your fundamental desires."

Mr. Grew said Germany, itself, had chosen the course of war five times in 75 years and would not now be satisfied with any just peace.

"From all the evidence available," the Ambassador declared, "I believe, and the great majority of our countrymen believe, that the futility of calling a conference for a just peace and equitable world order, and its failure, are mathematically certain.

"Germany has prepared the way for and set in motion in the last 75 years five wars. The conclusion is patent that the German Empire as now constituted is not satisfied with a just peace and equitable world order, and that preparation for and the waging of war is one of her fundamental concepts of life. . . ."

"I believe," Mr. Grew wrote, "the time has not yet come to talk of a just peace, simply because under the present circumstances a just peace is utterly impossible."

The cable which the Ambassador had been asked to sign was sent to John T. Flynn, Chairman of the Keep America Out of War Congress. Some of the missionary groups here declined to sign.

Russia Giving In To Reich, Scott Says

LONDON, June 7 (AP)—"Threatened with attack by undefeated German armies, Stalin has decided to capitulate," was the conclusion of articles published here by John Scott, American newspaperman who has been ordered to leave the country by Soviet Russia.

The stories, four of which appeared in the News Chronicle in March and three in May, were highly critical of the Soviet.

One of them said, "In a real sense Russia is already at war," while in another Mr. Scott declared the Soviet's industrial output still was lagging far behind expectations.

Mr. Scott has applied to the Japanese Consulate for a visa in order to return home by way of the Far East.

[The Soviet Government notified the United States embassy today Mr. Scott would be allowed to take his Russian wife and two children with him.]

Soviet Purchasing Agent Held for Failure to Register

NEW YORK, June 7 (AP)—Federal Judge Murray Hulbert refused yesterday to dismiss a complaint charging Gaik Badalovitch Ovakimian, Purchasing Agent for the Soviet Union, with having failed to register with the Secretary of State as a foreign agent.

Photo-Letters Sent By Plane In New Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Arrival in Britain of the first batch of 50,000 photo-letters, under the newly instituted Airgraph Service from the Middle East, marks a great step forward in speeding up of air-mail service.

The "Airgraph" is a system of photographing letters on a tiny film so that one plane can carry many thousands of messages. These first film letters, flown from Cairo, weighed only 13 pounds, as compared with the three quarters of a ton which 50,000 written letters would have weighed. Ordinary air-mail letters also, would have had to come part of the way by sea.

To "airgraph" a letter the sender writes his message on a form, 11 by 8 inches, which has a space for the address at the bottom. This form is photographed on a small film and then sent by plane to its destination.

As soon as the letters arrived in London, experts began to enlarge them from the size of a man's finger nail to a rectangle, 4 by 5 inches. These enlargements were then rushed to the Post Office and placed in special "window" envelopes, with the printed address showing through the cut.

Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell sent one of the first three Airgraph letters from the Middle East. It was written from G. H. Q., Cairo, and addressed to Gen. Sir John Dill. It began "My Dear Jack" and was signed "Archie."

U. S. Tractors in Tunisian 'Battle for Bread'

TUNIS, Tunisia (AP)—French North Africa, in the midst of a battling world, is waging another kind of battle—for its daily bread.

On an Empire "battlefield," roughly a hundred miles wide and more than a thousand miles long, it is fighting the age-old battle with nature. From Tunisia to Morocco the land is torn—not with bombs but with the plow. It is overrun—not with tanks but with tractors.

"Mechanized columns" of between 7,000 and 8,000 American tractors, working with combines as on the vast scale of Western American farming, are leading the final assault. The harvest has begun in the warmer regions and runs through into August in other sections.

Present signs at this decisive point in the struggle point to a very successful issue—more successful than last year, when lack of rain held the crops downs to ordinary proportions.

This season there has been rain, an unusual amount, and it draws the same happy exclamations as from a farmer in Nebraska. In fact, the conversation here at this time of year would remind you of that in any midwestern town where rains anxiously are awaited to produce the crop on which the town's life largely depends.

Rains Restore Fields

Most of March was dry and windy. But rains before and abundant rains since have restored the situation in most districts.

Nature holds two remaining threats, frost which sometimes comes late on the high plateau country, and the sirocco, a crop-curling summer wind that sometimes blows for days off the Sahara Desert.

These surmounted, North Africa will glean a harvest of wheat, barley, corn, oranges, tobacco, cotton, and sugar beets from the rich loam which is divided approximately fifty-fifty between French and Arab owners.

To the Arabs, the wheat they grow means couscous, the national Arab dish. It resembles a cooked breakfast cereal and to be eaten properly requires a certain finesse not unlike marble shooting. The idea is to roll it into a little ball and pop it into your mouth with your thumb. It is eaten with such things as stewed meat and washed down by a sweet mint tea.

Modern Methods Used

Flowing-robed Arabs and western-garbed whites alike farm almost exclusively with modern mechanical means on a scale that in sections is hardly topped even by such whopping tracts as those under cultivation in Montana and the Dakotas. Some North African farms extend over as many as 62,500 acres.

Their fuel supplies shut off by the war, Tunisians have turned to charcoal, wood, grass and other substitute fuels to power their harvest machines, locomotives, and electric power plants. They have partially solved the problem by using locally produced substitutes.

One shipload of more than 4,600 tons of gasoline purchased in the United States, and brought to the French African Empire by consent of the British blockade, has been distributed to farmers.

(But recently the British announced that they had seized a French tanker en route from Houston, Texas, to French North Africa with a load of oil, and last week the British reported torpedoing a French tanker headed toward Tripoli under Italian escort.)

Meanwhile, the French administration in the protectorate is supervising installation of charcoal-burning "gas-o-gene" appliances on tractors and trucks at the rate of 80 a month. To date 300 have been fitted with these appliances and the administration expects to have 800 installed by October.

The equipment is expensive—about $400—but Government loans were provided farmers who otherwise would have been unable to pay for them.

There are disadvantages to the gas-o-genes. The engines lose at least half their power and produce heat difficult for drivers to take in the African summer. But at least they provide a means of locomotion capable of being powered by local products, their advocates point out.

The problem of lubricating oil is solved partly by treating used oil which farmers are obliged to conserve in exchange for fresh supplies.

The Tunisian experience is an example of what is happening throughout the great agricultural belt of French North Africa. Not only charcoal, but alcohol, too, is being used as a substitute fuel. As with the former, engines lose considerable power using alcohol.

It is a plentiful local product, however. In Algeria, it is extracted from enormous surplus wine supplies, in Morocco it is obtained from sorghum, and in Tunisia from saccharum, a reedy plant formerly employed as a desert windbreaker.

A factory is being built on Cape Bone to make both paper and alcohol from the plant.

Substitute Coal Tried

Substitute coal is another problem Tunisia has tackled. The country once got coal from England. Now locomotives and electric power plants burn wood, sparta grass and lignite—a brown coal previously little exploited.

To conserve electricity, elevators service has been discontinued, Algeria has a semi-blackout, and Tunisian towns, except Tunis, have electricity only during the evenings, and hot wated only in the mornings.

Tunisians also have discovered another use for sparta grass—the manufacture of string and gunny sacks which are scarce since the blockade and almost vital for harvest.

For sweets — important especially to Arabs, who have a "sweet tooth"—there's a choice of saccharine or raisin syrup.

Algerians, who imported their sugar before the war, are looking forward to the time when they will have their own beet sugar factory, authorized by a recent Vichy decree.

Throughout North Africa, the blockade has rejuvenated the native weaving industry, which never had a chance before against the competition of cheap English woolens.

And girls are painting their legs brown as a substitute for silk stockings, which are obtainable now from bootleggers at several dollars a pair.

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The Week in Focus: Active French Aid to Axis Draws Sharp Hull Warning

Britain Revamps Air Defense; U. S. to Sail Idle Axis Ships

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

France, led by Nazi-dominated Vichy, found itself maneuvered this week into the position of imminent localized conflict against Britain, and potential clashes with the United States.

Berlin has spared none of its well-known pressures—military, financial, and diplomatic—to persuade a small group of French politicians and military men that their own future, and that of France, depends on fuller collaboration with the Reich.

The implications of this shift in Europe are so portentous that Secretary of State Cordell Hull spoke sharply to Vichy. He warned with more than a trace of sadness that America dislikes the prospect of opposing France, but cannot go on helping France while Vichy turns American aid against Britain. Mr. Hull spoke pointedly of French colonies hitherto respected and reserved for return to France. He implied such colonies are entering a new status.

Britain found itself uncomfortably closer to the hour when Frenchmen might be pitted against Englishmen on battlefields in the Near East, and possibly elsewhere. Imperial forces poised for an invasion of Syria designed to forestall the Nazis, whose troops were infiltrating Syria by air and by sea. Vichy said the French Army of the Levant would fight any invader. The Nazis are permitted to enter, so Britain would be the "invader."

How far this Nazi manipulation of France might go was a disturbing factor in London and Washington. The French people are known to retain their hope of liberation from Nazi domination. Their present leaders, headed by Marshal Pétain who recently commanded France to follow him unquestioningly, are passing to the stage of active support for Nazi strategy.

The new Vichy pattern emerged with reported dispatch of 150 French war planes to defend Syria. Gen. Maxime Weygand, Governor General of French North Africa, flew to Vichy for conferences. General Weygand was reported to have told Vichy that he could not guarantee that French North African troops could be relied on to fight their former British comrades-in-arms.

Of special interest to America, North and South, were reports that Nazis are already using French Dakar, only 1800 miles across the South Atlantic from Natal in Brazil, as a base. Vichy denied that bases closer to France are open to Nazis, but the armistice permits such Nazi privileges.

Battle of Syria

No longer are cities or restricted regions large enough to designate modern battles. This war strides from country to country, and from sea to sea. Latest incident in this titanic struggle is the Battle of Syria, already taking form through after-smoke from the Battle of Crete and preliminaries in the Battle of Iraq.

British loss of Crete bore in on London as the week opened. It was freely admitted that lack of air power and of adequate defense preparations on the island had led to its collapse before an audacious aerial invasion.

Since the British had held Crete for months, the British people asked some pointed questions of their leaders as to why the island was not better fortified and why local air superiority was not retained.

A new Royal Air Force chief in the Middle East was appointed. He is acting Air Marshal A. W. Tedder, replacing Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Longmore.

With Crete and scores of smaller islands in Axis hands, Turkey's sea outlets were closed this week except at Berlin's pleasure, and land forces of the Axis dominate Turkey from the north. Syria thus becomes the next objective in Near Eastern conflict, with Turkey compelled to permit the passage of Nazi material, or even men.

Air-borne Nazi troops crossed into Syria. Early in the week transports arrived by sea at northern ports, with mechanized Nazi units.

London declared Syria and Lebanon had become "occupied zones." British naval units converged on Syrian waters, and land forces stood ready on Syria's borders.

The British island of Cyprus, set in the bay between Turkey and Syria, is the last island stronghold left to the Allies in Eastern Mediterranean. Suez, and the oil fields of Iraq, are the real objectives behind this gathering storm in Syria.

Bishop, St. Louis Star-Times
Where the Pot May Boil Over

Carlisle, Des Moines Register
We'd Like to Reduce Sort of Gradual Like

Fitzpatrick, St. Louis Post-Dispatch
New Rookie in Camp

British Take Baghdad

An old German dream—Berlin to Baghdad—enters importantly into Near Eastern developments. The British reach Baghdad first this time as in the World War. But the prospects of holding Baghdad depend on the strength with which the British are able to reinforce their position.

Raschid Ali el Gailani, Nazi-sponsored rebel who ruled Iraq until the British compelled him to flee, gave way to a new Government under Jamal el Midfai. The Regent, Emir Abdullan Illah, returned to the Capital.

British troops reoccupied the strategic oil fields at Mosul.

Iraq, bordering French Syria, British Transjordan, Arabia, Iran, and Turkey, provides one of the most famous passageways in history between Occident and Orient. Down the valley of the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers, modern Iraq has succeeded to the role of ancient Babylon as the country of outlet to the Persian Gulf. Nazi conquest of this region would give Berlin ports on the Indian Ocean and prepare for a "back-door" land attack against Suez.

Aware of these tremendous issues, Britain marshaled its forces for coming combat with an admittedly superior number of Nazis.

Crete and the British Isles

"No islands are invulnerable to our attack," boasted the Nazis after they had swarmed from the skies to gain footholds on Crete and then gradually outnumber its defenders.

Military analysts are agreed on why Crete fell, although why Britain allowed it to fall is still a mystery. Grim members of the units that escaped to Egypt told the story. Undefended from the air, they could not withstand machine gunning and bombing carried out by hundreds of planes. The Nazis apparently used about 1,000 planes in taking Crete.

Some 15,000 British troops were evacuated. Losses admittedly ran heavy, with estimates from 15,000 to double that amount. German losses, chiefly of sea-borne troops and of parachutists, are stated as at least 18,000.

Britain's failure to prepare Crete for defense, and to hold the island, was costly at sea and in morale as well as in land forces and equipment.

The Mediterranean Fleet admitted losing three cruisers and four destroyers, with damage to two battleships and several other cruisers. Berlin claimed that Britain's losses ran far higher.

At sea as on land, Crete proved that an unopposed air force can turn the tide when bases for the planes are near enough to their objectives. Nazi planes shuttled all day long from Greek bases to Crete, a distance varying from 180 to 200 miles. The actual water distance between Greece and Crete is only 50 miles at the nearest point, but air bases were not available there.

The Royal Navy, caught in narrow waters, at first wrought havoc at night among Nazi fleets of small troop-carrying boats. By day, the warships found themselves subjected to Stuka attacks with as many as 100 planes dive-bombing one ship.

Comparisons at once were made between Crete and the British Isles. The Channel, 23 miles from Calais to Dover, is far narrower than the Cretan passage. But Britain possesses bases that so far have prevented the Nazis from establishing daylight air supremacy over Britain.

The question Britishers asked was: Are our own defenses in any degree below the forces that might be brought in an invasion attempt? The answer seemed to turn on whether Britain's own airfields could be held against the kind of attack that seized the key Cretan airfield at Mameli near Suda Bay.

With airfields safely held and supplied, Britain feels that the Navy and land forces could deal effectively with any sea or air invasion attempt, and the temporary footholds which such an invasion might obtain on British soil.

So loss of Crete, by burning home the bitter lesson, may prove to have given Britain a needed additional measure of defense at the only front that is finally decisive, the home front. Airport protection is under intensive review.

Will the loss of Crete prove to have saved the British Isles, and with them, an Allied victory?

No Truce for British Labor

In a week filled with carefully propagated rumors of coming moves for a negotiated peace, the British Labor Party rejected anything but final defeat of Nazi-ism. At the annual conference in London, the vote was 2,430,000 for carrying on the war to the end, against 19,000 who were prepared to consider a negotiated settlement.

British Labor also began to draw up its own program for post-war social security, rejecting the Nazi system.

Labor's stand was timely, since recent reverses had strained British morale.

Winant: Inside Britain

What Ambassador told to President Roosevelt and to members of the "War Cabinet" in Washington remains a closely guarded secret. But the President vigorously "accused" those who had surrounded the Winant mission with rumors of "peace plans."

Such rumors, the President said in a rare quotation permitted from his press conference, are "not even a tenth cousin" to the facts. He directly accused the German Government of ordering Nazi sympathizers throughout the United States to spread these false reports.

U. S. Seizes Axis Ships

Merchant vessels of Germany, Italy, and France, already immobilized in United States ports, are being turned at once to the service of the democracies. President Roosevelt signed the bill Friday. Included among the 80 interned ships is the Normandie, pride of the French Line.

Domestic lines, and those engaged in inter-American trade, also felt the pinch of demand for more merchant bottoms to keep Britain supplied. The Maritime Commission requisitioned 28 ships, including some of the finest in the merchant marine. The $17,500,000 America, the Washington of 24,289 gross tons, and the Manhattan of 24,289 gross tons, were among them.

Industry, too, felt the rising tempo of "unlimited emergency."

Before Congress came a War Department bill empowering the President to seize property for national defense purposes. Secretary of War Stimson explained that one aim of the bill was to make available certain German patents otherwise withheld. But all branches of industry are potentially affected.

An Army supply bill carrying an appropriation of $10,000,000,000 for planes was bluntly said by its sponsors to be too small. The 40,000 planes already planned must be greatly augmented, they said.

Correspondents touring defense factories found encouraging progress in aircraft engines, with 3,300,000 horsepower a month coming off assembly lines. The goal is 10,000,000 horsepower a month. Germany's top is seen as 5,000,000 horsepower, with 3,000,000 already developed.

Gasless Sundays?

America's West Point of the Air at Randolph Field is said to use enough high-grade gasoline in a year to float several naval destroyers. With the first of 8,000 British pilots a year already preparing to take up advanced training in the United States, and with unknown demands ahead for long-range flying, the Nation is husbanding its oil resources.

As newly appointed Defense Oil Co-ordinator, Harold L. Ickes warned that restrictions will be drastic. Gasless Sundays, on a voluntary basis at first, were foreseen as a starter.

Chief Justice Emeritus

Charles Evans Hughes, Chief Justice of the United States, is retiring as of July 1. By retiring instead of resigning, he is available for special services on occasion. Under his presiding direction the Supreme Court passed through its most searching test, and emerged slanted toward the New Deal type of social outlook. As a balance where, Chief Justice Hughes steadied the Court.

Wilhelm II

The German Kaiser who personified for millions a type of Prussian militarism in the last war, and who prophesied disaster for Reichsführer Hitler, passed on at Doorn, his exile home for 22 years. He had seen Nazi Germany sweep across Europe in a war apparently just gathering momentum with the increasing involvement of the United States.

War-Weariness and Apathy Found on Increase in Japan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 7—Four years of warfare in China have reduced the standard of living of the Japanese people by one-half and generated increasing war-weariness, discontent and apathy, according to a detailed study of Japan's present condition made by the Chinese Council for economic research here.

This discontent, in the belief of the Council, has brought Japan to a point where a refusal of the United States and the British Empire either to buy from or sell to Japan would bring about a widespread popular movement against continuation of the war.

"The rising trend of strikes during the war . . . the unmistakable tinge in the 'new structure' ideology of a recognition of the need of appeasing the masses, and above all the increasing suspicion and doubt of the success of the 'China incident'—these are some facts and factors indicative of restless uncertainty in the present political scene and suggestive of probable courses of future development," the study finds.

Significant Signs

Among the signs which the Council finds indicative of Japan's worsening condition is the recent imposition of rice-rationing, the increase in labor turn-over, the decrease in the production of consumer goods and the steady rise in prices unaccompanied by a corresponding rise in wages.

"Rationing or a strict priority system for war-essential goods is, needless to say, universal," said the Council. "But since the spring of 1940, rationing has invaded Japan's proud citadel of the foodstuffs sector, and now it covers such daily necessities as rice, sugar, matches, charcoal and towels. There are reasons to believe that if rationing of daily necessities has been somewhat slow in becoming universal, it is less because of their abundance than because of such absolute shortage as to make impossible even the minimum distribution.

"At least until August, 1939, the general trend of output was upward, but then industrial production toppled with a 13.4 per cent drop in six months and only a faltering recovery thereafter. Similarly, for the first time in six years the gross income from agricultural products declined in 1940, in spite of the general rise in prices."

Absolute Decline Symptomatic

T. Y. Hu, who prepared the report, holds that while a shrinkage of consumer goods is natural in wartime, "the absolute decline in the supply of these goods for which war demand is particularly urgent is clearly symptomatic of growing difficulties.

"It is apparent that Japanese industries are failing in the very task for whose success all other considerations are sacrificed," he writes.

A close study of such statistics as Tokyo permits to be published discloses, according to Dr. Hu, that the proportion of national income spent by the Japanese Government rose from 40.0 per cent in 1936 and 50.4 per cent in 1937 to 68.1 per cent in 1940. Dr. Hu adds, moreover, that such figures are more significant in Japan than they would be in a country such as the United States, since the great bulk of the Japanese people were found to be living on an extremely low standard even before the beginning of the so-called "China incident."

Japanese Admission

Evidence that the worsening of Japan's position is not entirely lost upon the Japanese is seen in a quotation taken from the January, 1941 issue of the Oriental Economist, admitting that "it must be confessed that the material basis for our war finance is extremely weak."

Further evidence of the same sort is seen in the recent statement by the former director of the planning board for the productive powers expansion program that, whereas certain items during the 1939-40 period could expect to register some gain, "we must expect something short of the achievements of the 1936-39 period" for the remaining 19 items. Dr. Hu points out that "the remaining 19 items" include such vital ones as "oil, copper, petroleum and rolling stock."

Referring to the discontent among Japanese laborers, which recent repressive measures evidently failed to quell, a Japanese authority on the subject is quoted as saying that this unrest has now flared up in a form which "has extensity, intensity, quantity and quality beyond comparison with the initial impact."

It is on the basis of such findings that Dr. Hu suggests that the United States and Great Britain could force Japan to modify its Far Eastern belligerency.

Washington Record

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

President:

Signed the following bills into law:

Bill authorizing requisition of all immobilized foreign ships in American harbors, and by executive order empowered the Maritime Commission to take over the vessels.

Bill under which mandatory priorities may be assigned to an order or contract of any foreign government brought within the terms of the Lend-Lease Act.

Bill to permit Canadian vessels to carry ore between American ports on the Great Lakes.

Bill appropriating $843,294,199 for the Post Office Department in the next fiscal year.

Sent Congress a special message asking for appropriation of $125,000,000 for special defense highway construction.

Sent Congress a request for an authorization to complete the $285,000,000 St. Lawrence Seaway project, urging quick action upon it.

Sent Congress nomination of James E. Mulcahy to be United States Marshal for the Southern District of New York.

Senate:

Completed congressional action to make Office of Government Reports permanent, and on bill broadening RFC authority.

Passed bill authorizing refusal of visas to politically undesirable aliens.

Approved the Sugar Act Amendment.

Amended and passed the $185,124,813 interior appropriations bill.

Confirmed nominations of Edward O. Hunter as WPA Commissioner; Ganson Purcell as SEC Commissioner, and Claude L. Draper as FPC Commissioner.

Interstate Commerce Committee opened hearings on the White resolution for investigation of the FCC report on broadcasters.

House:

Passed Cole bill authorizing oil pipeline construction.

Passed bill authorizing criminal penalties for subversive interference with naval forces.

Completed congressional action on resolution authorizing postponement of Finland's debt payments.

Passed Labor and Security Administration appropriation bill.

Approved conference report on bill extending RFC authority.

Approved bills authorizing $50,000,000 for small boat bases and $31,115,000 for naval shore establishments.

Departments:

Interior—Secretary Ickes, who is Petroleum Administrator, warned of rigid restrictions on oil consumption in the East within a month.

Supreme Court — Adjourned its spring term.

Chief Justice Hughes sent his resignation to President Roosevelt to become effective July 1.

War—Sent Congress a letter asking presidential power to requisition any property "necessary to the national defense."

Maritime Commission—Asked Atlantic and Gulf steamship operators to divert one half of their tonnage to the national defense program.

Olson Overridden On Labor Curb

SACRAMENTO, Calif., June 7 (AP)—The California Assembly voted yesterday after a dramatic, all night session to override Gov. C. L. Olson's veto of legislation to outlaw labor's "hot cargo" and secondary boycott weapons during the national emergency.

A cross-country airplane flight of Assemblywoman Jeanette E. Daley to cast one of the deciding votes, angry charges that parliamentary rules were being disregarded and threats of a referendum move to suspend the legislation figured in the hectic session.

The controversial measure makes it unlawful for a person to bring economic pressure on an employer in efforts to induce him to refrain from doing business with ar handling the products of any other employer because of a dispute between the latter and his employees.

It is written to remain in effect until July 1, 1943.

The final vote of 54 to 26—the bare two-thirds majority required to override the veto—came at 4 a. m.

Advocated by farm and business organizations, the bill will go into effect 90 days after adjournment of the present Legislature. The Senate overrode the veto last week, 34 to 5.

Labor spokesmen declared they would contest the law in the courts.

Brakes Delay Flight Of Giant Army Bomber

SANTA MONICA, Calif., June 7 (AP)—The maiden flight of the 82-ton B-19, built by Douglas Aircraft for the Army, will be delayed several weeks by the installation of new brakes in the sky giant's 2,700-pound wheel assemblies.

The plane, designed as a long range bomber for the Army Air Corps, was to have been flown to March Field two weeks ago but its brakes were found to be working improperly.

Big Power Shovels 'Strip' Surface Coal To Keep Ohio Defense Plants Running

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—Gigantic power shovels are plowing gashes in eastern Ohio to supply thousands of tons of coal daily to Youngstown district steel plants to keep America's defense fires burning.

New methods of strip mining are tapping Ohio's rich coal deposits in many sections. Land that once was covered with scrub growth and woods has been stripped by the shovels which lay bare the hidden wealth, often found less than 20 feet beneath the earth's surface.

Stripping operations are centered around East Palestine and an estimated 5,000,000 tons of coal have been removed since the introduction of this type of mining in 1935. More than 20 companies employing 500 men are engaged in mining fuel near East Palestine.

An endless procession of trucks, each carrying up to 15 tons of coal, passes along the highways to Youngstown, Akron and Cleveland.

A single Youngstown steel plant takes 1,000 tons of strip-mine coal daily.

At some of the larger mines, daily outputs of 2,500 tons are not unusual. Shovel operators work in shifts so arranged that the earth covering the coal veins is removed at night to speed loading schedules by day.

Miners estimate that 10,000,000 tons remain underground on farms near East Palestine and the supply is expected to last another 10 years.

Some farms contain as many as four or five seams of coal, which lie about 40 feet apart. By a thorough stripping process, these seams produce 3,500 to 8,500 tons of coal an acre and yield from $500 to $1,800 an acre to the owner.

The cost of producing coal by stripping varies greatly because of the formation of the earth or rock overlying the coal. The depth of the overburden to be removed and weather conditions affect the cost of operations.

ARE WAGE ADVANCES A PROBLEM IN YOUR BUSINESS?

DO wage advances tie up a part of your working capital? Would you welcome a practical solution to the problem of employe loans?

Loans for wage workers

Many companies have found that they can depend on family finance service to take care of their workers' emergency credit needs. The family finance company, such as Household Finance, operates under state laws written to serve and protect the borrower. These laws incorporate the recommendations of the Russell Sage Foundation—an impartial research organization which has devoted years to the study of the small borrower's needs and how best to meet them.

Wage workers can borrow at Household Finance largely on character and earning ability. No endorser is needed. No wage assignment is taken. The loan is made in a simple, private transaction. Borrowers repay in small monthly installments. Last year Household Finance made over 800,000 such loans to workers in all branches of industry.

The table below shows some typical loan plans. The borrower may choose the schedule which best fits his own situation. Payments include all charges. Charges are made at the rate of 2½% per month (less in many territories on larger loans). Household's charges are below the maximum established by the Small Loan Laws of most states.

Families become wiser buyers

To help borrowers be better managers and wiser buyers, Household publishes a series of practical booklets on buying and budgeting. Hundreds of home economics teachers now use Household's consumer booklets as required reading in their classes.

If you employ or supervise men, we would like to send you more information about Household Finance service without obligation. Why don't you send the coupon now?

WHAT BORROWER GETS

⇩	WHAT BORROWER REPAYS MONTHLY				
	2 payments	6 payments	12 payments	16 payments	20 payments
$ 25	$ 12.97	$ 4.54	$ 2.44	$20 to $50 loaned only for 12 months or less	
50	25.94	9.08	4.87		
75	38.91	13.62	7.31	$ 5.74	$ 4.81
100	51.88	18.15	9.75	7.66	6.41
125	64.85	22.69	12.19	9.57	8.02
150	77.82	27.23	14.62	11.49	9.62
200	103.77	36.31	19.50	15.32	12.83
250	129.71	45.39	24.37	19.15	16.04
300	155.65	54.46	29.25	22.98	19.24

Above payments include charges of 2½% per month and based on prompt payment are in effect in seven states. Due to local conditions, rates elsewhere vary slightly.

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1000 miles of pink laurel
along Western Massachusetts roads

THIS WEEK the laurel will be in bloom in this vacation land. Mile on mile of pink laurel, along a thousand miles of scenic drives. Laurel on mountain and river roads, in valleys, pastures and front yards.

Take a vacation or a weekend *now* for this unforgetable panorama of beauty. Stop in Westfield, or nearby Springfield, for a week of events, including the inspiring sunset Laurel Vespers held each year on lovely Phelan Hill in Granville.

Visit the first Arsenal in the U.S. at Springfield, see the authentic Dinosaur footprints in Holyoke, famous paper city; drive along the cool Connecticut River to the Mohawk Trail for more laurel, brilliant in the spring sunshine.

May we send you a list of pleasant hotels and inns (the food is good) where you may stay during your visit, and directions for the little known Hill Top Trail Laurel Drive from New York City to Greenfield.

Pioneer Valley
NORTHAMPTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Northfield Summer Conference June 24—August 18

Practicality Ousts Glamour In New Red Cross Uniforms

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 7—For the emergency at hand, women working with the American Red Cross have a new uniform, more practical than the pastels and glamorous floating veils that became famous in the World War.

Thanks to fashion designer Elizabeth Hawes and Sears Roebuck mail order company, women of the Red Cross for $18 are now buying new outdoor uniforms of blue-grey wool gabardine to supplant or supplement their rainbow-colored cottons and loose capes in rough jobs. In addition, veils worn with pastel uniforms have been shortened so they will be less in the way for non-glamorous duties ahead.

There are those, of course, who feel that it's chiefly vanity that makes women want to wear uniforms at all—a hangover from childhood's fondness for "dressing up."

Mrs. Dwight F. Davis, National Director of Volunteer Special Services for the Red Cross, says that's not entirely true. She inherited the system of uniforms from her predecessor, Miss Mabel T. Boardman, who instituted them in the World War to attract women into service. But the new director also makes out a good case for them. They are, she says, a great protection to their wearers when they have to go into undesirable neighborhoods. "In a Red Cross uniform," she explains, "a woman feels she can go any and all kinds of places, day or night."

Moreover, Mrs. Davis points out, in a uniform nobody looks any better than any one else. In a chapter of women whose husbands earn anywhere from $25 to $1,000 a week, it eliminates ground for envy and lengthy discussions of clothes.

She is frank to admit, too, that the uniform is good advertising. The public gets to recognize it and will call attention to a woman performing an errand of mercy as a Red Cross worker.

The only duty on which Red Cross workers are told not to wear uniforms is in making calls on families of drafted or enlisted men who have financial or other problems that might lessen the morale of the soldier. In this type of social service call, 18,000 of which were made last year and many more this year, the worker wants to be as inconspicuous to the neighbors as possible.

Branches of the Volunteer Services entitled to wear the new uniform include administrative and staff assistants, nurses' aides, recreation helpers, home service workers, canteen operators, Braille transcribers and members of war relief production groups. Each has different colored epaulets to distinguish her branch. The Motor Corps has its own uniform with trousers and puttees instead of skirts.

For Red Cross Workers

Miss Frances Orth of the National Headquarters Staff of the Red Cross in Washington displays new uniform to be worn by Red Cross volunteers in 3,700 chapters throughout the Nation.

Women Voters Press Campaign To Win 'Battle of Production'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 7—Don't be surprised if you are invited to a "porch party" or a "chain luncheon" to discuss ways to "win America's Battle of Production."

These are among the means Leagues of Women Voters are taking from Coast-to-Coast to enlist public opinion to work for the success of the lend-lease law.

Members of New Jersey Leagues have pledged themselves to hold 1,000 meetings in their State in behalf of the League's campaign to "win the Battle of Production," launched this week with a Nation-wide radiocast by OPM Directors William S. Knudsen and Sidney Hillman. Each New Jersey League member will hold a meeting with 10 guests; each guest will be expected to hold another meeting with 10 guests.

In Cleveland the League has installed a billboard on the public square calling on the public to "win the Battle of Production." Illinois reports both the America First Committee and the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies are using the League's slogan.

The Kentucky League has asked stores to put "Battle of Production" fliers in all their packages. Some League members are putting them in every letter they write or bill they pay. New Jersey women go down to suburban stations in the morning and distribute leaflets the the commuters. Wisconsin women are organizing neighborhood porch meetings. Michigan women are taking the study material from house to house. The Massachusetts League is publishing its own fliers on local aspects of defense.

Textbooks for the campaign are 30,000 copies of a Battle of Production leaflet the League has sold for 10 cents each, discussing the size of the defense program, organization, defense production, related social problems, paying for defense and demobilization of defense production. It contains simple definitions of such things as bottlenecks, taxes, strikes, amortization, administration, and financing.

The League is particularly proud of its "Battle of Production" drive, described by Miss Marguerite Wells, National President, as "the most important piece of work the League has undertaken nationally perhaps in its whole existence," because it skirts the controversial question of isolation or intervention and concentrates on the problem of getting the national unity and drive that would develop were the Nation at war.

"Our campaign," says Miss Wells, "has nothing to do with going into the war or staying out of the war. The campaign is based on our country's plan for defense by all-out production, for use at home and abroad. It is harder to unite people behind such a program than to unite them for war, but if such a program can succeed, it is a thousand times better than war.

"The one dangerous bottleneck is in people's minds—fixation on former wars and warfare. Let the people once break through that obstruction and all physical bottlenecks will be overcome."

Sinarquista Rise in Mexico Seen as Totalitarian Plot

By Betty Kirk
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—One quarter of a million men are at the service of international fascism in Mexico. Their campaign of agitation to undermine the Avila Camacho Government reached such alarming proportions recently that official sources were impelled to declare war upon the organization.

This agent of the totalitarian governments is known as the Union Nacional de Sinarquistas. Headquarters of the group is in Leon, Guanajuato. The intensive organization spreads over the States of Michoacan, Guanajuato, Queretaro, Jalisco, Colima, Guerrero, and San Luis Potosi. Scattered groups are spread throughout the Republic and even reach into the United States where Mexicans in the southwestern states have been enlisted into membership.

"Viva Mexico!" is the cry of the Sinarquista organization which betrays the nationalistic appeal they use for their followers. Behind this apparently open patriotic motive lies religious fanaticism and an international program which is entirely fascistic.

The march of 40,000 Sinarquistas upon Morelia, Capital of Michoacan, during President Camacho's attendance of the 400th anniversary of the founding of that City, demonstrated the force of the movement and called forth the official condemnation of the group. The Sinarquistas moved upon the City passively, refused to be stopped by Federal troops which attempted to block their entrance to the City, and when the soldiers were faced with firing upon the unarmed mob or withdrawing, their commanders ordered them to let the Sinarquistas pass.

About 50,000 Sinarquistas met during the same week at Leon, to celebrate the founding of their organization four years ago. Three columns of men from all parts of the Republic paraded to the cry of "Viva Mexico" amidst confetti and paper serpentines tossed by their supporters. Federal authorities made no attempt to stop them.

The national program of the Sinarquistas is stated as "a struggle to restore the social order in Mexico, destroyed by Liberalism, Psuedo-Democracy and Anarchy." In other words it is against all the liberal tenets of the Mexican Revolution. It attacks "Communism," and the followers of former President Cardenas, and demands that both be expelled from the Government.

The international program reveals the true significance of this fascistic body and sounds the alarm for the preservation of democracy on this hemisphere. This program is:

1. Sinarquistas are against Pan American solidarity and cooperation with the United States.
2. Sinarquistas are against the atheism of the Soviet Union and the paganism of Nazi Germany, but approve of the socialistic programs of both states.
3. Sinarquistas fight to create an international bloc of Latin-American nations in opposition to the United States and in cooperation with Spain.

Sinarquistas are tools in the hands of the Spanish Falangistas, as this program denotes. It is Falange Española with its program for the "spiritual reconquest of Latin-America" on the basis of "one race, one language, one culture, one religion" which is the threatening enemy of Democracy in Mexico and some other parts of Latin-America today.

The full-fledged emergence of this group during its fourth anniversary and the march on Morelia brought an immediate denunciation from the Government's Mexican Revolutionary Party, which branded it a "fascist organization." The Government newspaper, El Nacional, followed through with a four-column editorial headed "Sinarquismo and the National Welfare" in which it was categorically stated that:

"Sinarquismo is not a political party, but a movement for agitation, promoted and directed by interests radically contrary to the Mexican people, and with undoubted alien affiliations. Its technique and its visible manifestations are of foreign origin . . . and seek to destroy the emancipating work of the Revolution as a democratic bulwark.

"There is neither political nor religious motive for this agitation which seeks political, economic, social, and cultural retrogression to a slavery which is anachronistic and which the Mexican people will not tolerate. . . . Its immediate objective is to create restlessness, discontent, and misery suitable to the subversive ends of its hidden directors, seeking to create a totalitarian dictatorship and overthrow the legitimate Government of Mexico. . . .

"It is evident that the use of religious beliefs for the purpose of power politics and agitation is an abuse of the innocence and good faith of the believers, a prostitution of true religious spirit, and a deliberate outlawry against the most backward classes of the country."

The editorial concludes with the assertion that the Government, in the use of its constitutional powers, will "neutralize the campaign of hatred and rancor" spread by the Sinarquistas and warns that the civil peace in Mexico does not mean that retrogression on the social front will be tolerated.

What steps will be taken to dissolve this totalitarian group remain to be seen but it is apparent that fanaticism is the inflammatory element with which the Government will have to deal. The nucleus of the Sinarquista group is the old Christero movement which revolted against succeeding governments throughout the 1920 decade. These revolts led to warfare during that era and with the religious motive again being exploited among the backward and ignorant the situation is admittedly grave.

The sharp parallel between this fanatic uprising of the Mexican masses, exploited by agitators, and inspired by a nationalistic crusade, with the historical uprising of the Nazi movement in Germany, and the Fascist movement in Italy, dramatizes the true significance of the Sinarquista organization. It is totalitarianism incarnate, transplanted to this continent, and backing a European-dictated crusade to destroy democracy in the Western Hemisphere.

Trailing This Car a Pleasure

Novel Plea for Wildlife

BOULDER, Colo.—The zeal of a Deputy Warden of the Colorado Game and Fish Commission, G. I. Crawford of Boulder, has resulted in an unusual plea to help restore wildlife. A painting of a Rocky Mountain lake is on the rear panel of his automobile, showing an antlered deer, a beaver at work, ducks in flight, fish jumping and even a small but dignified chipmunk. The scene has captured much of the spirit of the wilds.

Indian Writings Lure in New Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALAMOGORDO, N. M.—Increasing tourist interest in the Indian petroglyphs near Three Rivers, headquarters for one of New Mexico's cattle ranches, has prompted marking of the road leading to the area, according to the New Mexico State Tourist Bureau.

Use Excess Profits for Arms Is Demand of Farm Groups

CHICAGO, June 6 (AP)—Officers of three farm organizations, saying they spoke for 3,000,000 farm people in 48 States, urged today that "all unwarranted profits of industry, labor and agriculture should be recaptured by appropriate taxation to help pay the cost of the defense program."

The statement of public policy was drafted by delegates of the American Farm Bureau Federation, the National Grange and the National Council of Farmers co-operatives after a two-day meeting.

"This is no time for any group, whether in industry, labor or agriculture to seek a selfish advantage," the statement said.

The spokesman urged that as far as practicable the cost of the defense program be paid from current income "to prevent dangerous inflation and an undue accumulation of debts."

"True patriotism," the statement read, "and the security of all demand that all groups should contribute their utmost to produce everything essential to national defense with maximum speed and efficiency.

"Adequate defense requires that there be no stoppage or delay in production and distribution of essential materials or services in industry or agriculture. National safety demands that immediate action be taken to provide adequate means for continuing operations whenever disputes arise, until differences are composed."

The emergency, the statement said, requires that personal and group selfishness be subordinated to the common good.

"Therefore," it added, "it is in the interest of all the people to develop and maintain a fair economic balance between farm prices, industrial prices and the wages of labor on a level that will assure the maximum production and consumption of goods and services."

Savings for Defense $441,782,000 in May

By the Associated Press

Washington, June 7

The first "save-for-defense" month poured $441,782,000 into the United States Treasury—enough cash to buy four warships.

In other terms, the receipts for May were the equivalent of the price of 20 cruisers, or 100 destroyers, or 4,000 pursuit planes, or 1,000 long range bombers.

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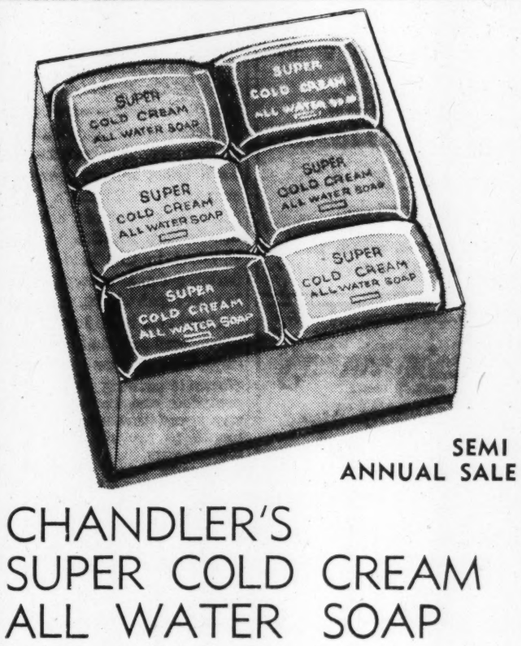

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More Opportunity for Indians Urged Upon Social Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 6—North American Indians have stepped up their birthrate faster than the white race and Indian youth must have greater opportunity in American civilization, Katharine F. Lenroot, chief of the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor, said here today.

In addressing the Indian Affairs forum at the 68th annual meeting of the National Conference of Social Work, Miss Lenroot counseled recognition of the inherent values in Indian culture.

"The child of Indian heritage should be allowed effective participation in their own democracy and must enjoy the privileges and discharge the responsibilities of citizenship which is theirs in common with all other Americans," she said.

In addition to the disclosure that the so-called "vanishing American" is growing in numbers, another paper disclosed that one tribe—the Navajo—has been revolutionized by the automobile. Dr. Niles Carpenter, Dean of the School of Social Work, University of Buffalo, said that the Navajo's life now is "geared to the rubber tire" and not the hoof.

White Customs Spreading

"Just to that extent the tides of white civilization are spreading farther and more rapidly than seemed possible 25 years ago," Dr. Carpenter said, explaining that the automobile puts the Navajo within reach of the white man's towns, his motion pictures, theaters, radios, schools and hospitals.

"The bureau of Indian Affairs has under way a program to speed up the economic adjustment of the Navajo to his changed situation, by teaching him trades and agriculture, giving him irrigation waters, promoting lumbering and hiring Navajo workers for construction and road projects," he added.

Arthur D. Greenleigh of New York, Executive Director of the National Refugee Service, told the conference that since the advent of the Hitler regime in Europe, not a single refugee has been deported because he became a public charge.

"The vast majority of the refugees who have sought sanctuary in the United States were self-supporting, self-reliant citizens of their respective countries," he said. "Two out of every five of those with any occupational background had been professionals or small business men. More than a fourth were skilled workers."

Americanization Steps

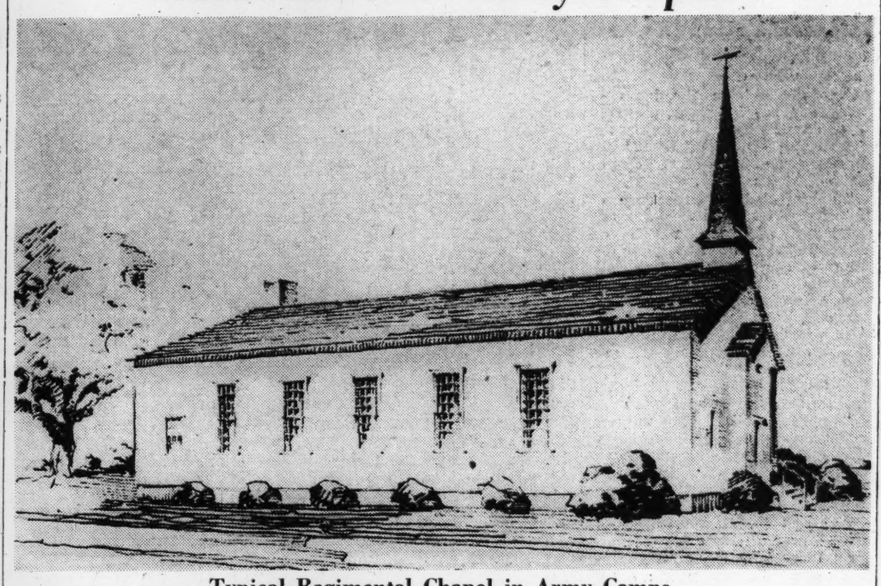
Mr. Greenleigh said that refugee agencies are effecting Americanization by the resettlement of refugees from ports of entry to smaller communities throughout the country.

Dr. Joseph A. Cammarata, Assistant Superintendent of the Danville, Pa., State Hospital, and Dr. George E. McPherson, Superintendent of the Belchertown, Mass., State School, discussed family care or boarding-out programs for mental patients. Dr. Cammarata declared that mental patients today occupy more hospital beds in the United States than all other patients combined.

A revision of the Social Security Act to take care of the needs of men called into the Army and Navy under the Selective Service Act and their dependents was urged by Abraham Epstein, Secretary of the American Association for Social Security, one of the chief speakers at the session yesterday.

Mr. Epstein held that provisions for these persons should not be shunted to the pension system.

Model for U. S. Army Chapels



Typical Regimental Chapel in Army Camps

Army Chaplains Outline Program for Camps

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 7 — Chapels in the United States Army camps will seek to accentuate religious activity by small groups rather than by "spectacular formations" such as "high" chapel, the office of the Chief of Chaplains announces.

Chaplains in the camps, both through nonsectarian services and by personal leadership among the soldiers, are doing much for the young selectees.

In addition, it was pointed out, the placing of chaplains in the ranks and building of chapels in the camps has given a certain peace of mind to parents and those at home, setting at rest concern as to the welfare of those under training.

Religious activities at the camps, it was pointed out by the office of chaplains here, has impressed civilians.

The Office of Chaplains referred to letters from parents expressing gratitude for the chapels and for the personal contacts between the chaplains and the soldiers.

One letter on this subject said: "May I say how deeply I appreciate the religious motive as the sole mission of the chaplain. I have seen, on the battlefields of France, the soldier's intense need for religious guidance and help; and I believe in it implicitly." The letter went on to stress the need for chaplains in "bringing God and his blessings into the hearts of men, that their souls may meet the desperate trials to which they may be exposed."

In a circular letter to the army camps, William R. Arnold, Chief of Chaplains, urged local regimental headquarters to inform the office of chaplains if there is an insufficiency of chaplains. He pointed out that criticism arises when chaplains are overburdened. All vacancies, he said, should be filled promptly.

Educator Says Only Shared Goals Are Desirable in Indian Affairs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 7—"No goals are valid or desirable in Indian affairs that are not shared goals—objectives in which the Indians can take an active part," said D. Carson Ryan at yesterday afternoon's meeting of the Indian Affairs Forum of the National Conference of Social Work in Atlantic City.

Dr. Ryan, head of the Department of Education, University of North Carolina, and former Director of Erucation, United States Indian Service, in speaking on "Valid and Desirable Goals in Indian Affairs" felt that the most hopeful sign in Indian administration of the past decade was the way the blind authoritarianism of 1820, which insisted that "our opinion, not the Indians', ought to prevail in measures intended for their civilization and happiness," has finally given way to a concept of the Indian himself, as having significant values for modern society; as having indeed to use Commissioner John Collier's words, "that reverence for personality" which is the central value for modern civilization.

In citing cases of early Government work where the goals were desirable, Dr. Ryan mentioned how Cornplanter asked for the New York Senecas that the Government "teach us to plow and to grind corn, assist us in building sawmills, and above all teach our children to read, write, spin and weave." And that Gen. George Washington informed him that "the President was indeed desirous that the Indians have imparted to them the blessings of husbandry and the arts."

In summing up Dr. Ryan said that if the goals of Indian work are to take the Indians themselves into account, their needs and possibilities, their contribution to modern living, then it follows that the goals will necessarily vary from time to time and place to place, which puzzles many sincere persons regarding recent Indian work. For the Meriam survey of 1926 emphasized two groups of Indians—those that can fit into the social and economic life of the prevailing civilization as developed by the whites, and those Indians, who, proud of their race and devoted to their culture and mode of life, have no desire to be as the white men.

"But," said Dr. Ryan, "the Meriam report did not go as far as Indian administrations have gone since, in not only reconciling these two types of situations, but in making clear that both can ideally exist together. Indians can be Indians in the best sense, believing in certain fundamentals of life, and still take advantage of modern gadgets; whites can stick to modern machine developments and still (we hope) learn from the Indians certain ways of looking at things."

Plot to Smuggle Platinum Charged

NEW YORK, June 7 (AP)—An alleged scheme to smuggle platinum out of the United States on Pan American Airways Clippers was bared yesterday with the arrest by Federal Bureau of Investigation agents of two stewards of the line and a Hungarian alien who posed as a refugee.

More than $15,000 worth of the metal also was seized.

The stewards, naturalized citizens of French descent, waived examination in Brooklyn Federal Court and were held in $10,000 bond each for Grand Jury action. The Hungarian, who came here in 1939 on a visitor's pass via the Dominican Republic, was held in $15,000 bail.

They were charged directly with violating the National Defense Act by smuggling out of the country platinum, considered vital to defense.

California Bank and Floral 'Car Hops' Are Latest Wrinkles in Drive-In Idea

LOS ANGELES—New adaptations of the "drive-in" idea, pioneered by restaurants and markets as a convenience to customers who do their shopping on wheels, promise to usher in a new era of merchandising in Southern California. Business executives are studying the public's reaction to the latest ventures in this field—a drive-in florist, a drive-in bank, and drive-in shoe repair shops.

Merchants in all lines of business have realized that many motor shoppers will simply "drive on," if adequate parking facilities are not provided, and large stores in this city spend thousands of dollars a month to provide space for customers' cars.

Already tested and proved is the method used by large stores in outlying districts, which have virtually "turned their buildings around" with the result that in some instances more shoppers are coming through the back doors than through the front ones.

Growing popularity of those stores and merchandising centers where the automobile shopper always can find a place to park has encouraged the building of more department and other large store buildings in outlying districts.

Latest addition to California's superservice drive-ins is Kenneth McEldowney's Flower Shop, which features girls as "car hops," who service patrons with flower menus offering a wide variety of values in corsages, bouquets, and floral specialties.

Perhaps the most revolutionary adaptation of the idea is the Security First National Bank's drive-in, where motorists make deposits, cash checks, and perform simple banking transactions at a "drive-in wicket" without getting out of their cars.

Patterned after drive-in laundries and similar services is the chain of J. D. Zinke's shoe stores, where in a twinkling "minute-men" remove patrons' shoes, sew on new soles or tack on heels, while customers recline in their cars reading or listening to the radio.

There are drive-in theaters, ice-cream parlors, candy stores—even dairy shops.

Recent developments indicate that 1941 will see the launching of a new and vigorous trend toward more diversified adaptation of the drive-in to many lines of trade.

New Midshipmen Eager for Duties

NEW YORK, June 7 (AP)—Rear Admiral Adolphus Andrews, Commandant of the Third Naval District, told 406 graduates of the Naval Reserve Midshipmen's School on the training ship Prairie State yesterday that "in the Navy we have ships, guns, and men; but the greatest of these is men."

"From the many secondary loyalties and divisions existing throughout our Nation, you represent the unity of democracy—America's answer to any danger to its security," he added in greeting the young men, representing 41 states and 158 colleges as new officers.

The midshipmen, given ensigns' commissions, have completed a special four-months' training course. Two hundred were commissioned as deck officers and 206 as engineer officers. All but 39 have requested orders to active duty with the fleet.

Names, Addresses, and Availability Of Christian Science Lecturers

The Christian Science Board of Lectureship today issued the following announcement to boards of directors, clerks, and lecture committees of Christian Science churches and societies in the United States and Canada:

In order that you may be able to get in your lecture invitations at an early date, we are giving below the names, addresses, and availability of lecturers for the coming lecture year, July 1, 1941, to June 30, 1942.

The list is taken from the lecture circular now on the press, which will reach you in about two weeks.

Please select without delay the lecturers of your choice and communicate with them through your clerk, at the addresses given under their names:

Gavin W. Allan, C.S.B., Toronto, Canada. Address all correspondence relating to lectures in the United States and Canada to 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Frank Bell, C.S.B., New York City. Address all correspondence relating to lectures to 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Peter B. Biggins, C.S.B., Box 1822, Seattle, Washington. Address from August 1 to October 31, 1941, Box 97, Evergreen, Colorado. Cable address: "Pibrock, Seattle."
Assigned to Africa, May and June, 1942. Available in United States and Canada until and including April, 1942.

Louise Knight Wheatley Cook, C.S.B. (Mrs.), Kansas City, Missouri. Address all correspondence relating to lectures to 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Lucia C. Coulson, C.S.B. (Miss), London, England. Address all correspondence relating to lectures in the United States and Canada to 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Massachusetts. Cable address: "Coulson, Lectureship, Boston."
Lectures also in French and German. Available in the United States and Canada during the lecture year.

Richard J. Davis, C.S.B., San Jose, California. Address all correspondence relating to lectures to Box 309, Los Gatos, California.

Dr. Hendrik J. de Lange, C.S.B., New York City. Address all correspondence relating to lectures to 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Massachusetts.
Lectures also in Dutch, French, and German.

Colin Rücker Eddison, C.S.B., 51 Eaton Terrace, London, S.W. 1, England. Address correspondence relating to lectures to Miss Margaret A. Simeon, 10, Nivern Place, London, S.W. 5, England.
Available only in Great Britain and Ireland.

Judge Samuel W. Greene, C.S.B., 8 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Adair Hickman, C.S.B., Suite 2702, 535 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Thomas E. Hurley, C.S.B., 1018 Starks Building, Louisville, Kentucky.
Assigned to West Indies and Canal Zone, February 9 to February 28, 1942. Available in United States and Canada, September 1, 1941 to February 6, 1942, and from March 1 to June 30, 1942.

Violet Ker Seymer, C. S. B. (Miss), Boston, Massachusetts. Address all correspondence relating to lectures in the United States and Canada to Miss Muriel Goodwin, 304 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts.
Assigned to Mexico City, early January, 1942.

Earl McCloud, C. S. B., San Antonio, Texas. Address all correspondence relating to lectures to 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Florence Middaugh, C. S., (Miss), Los Angeles, California. Address all correspondence relating to lectures in the United States and Canada to 144 No. Swall Drive, Apt. 5, Beverly Hills, California, from June 1 to September 25; after that to Box 453, West Branch Station, Los Angeles, California.

Margaret Morrison, C. S. (Miss), 201 East Delaware Place, Chicago, Illinois.

Oscar Graham Peeke, C. S. B., 401 National Fidelity Life Building, Kansas City, Missouri.

Peter V. Ross, C. S. B., 166 Geary Street, San Francisco, California. Cable address: "Vanros, San Francisco."
Assigned to South America, March, 1942. Available in the United States and Canada the remainder of the lecture year.

James G. Rowell, C. S. B., Kansas City, Missouri. Address correspondence relating to lectures in United States and Canada to Mrs. Perl Lyons, 1833 East 76th Terrace, Kansas City, Missouri. Cable address: "Lewor, Kansas City, Missouri."
Assigned to Australia, New Zealand, Hawaii, Philippines, August 1, 1941 to February 15, 1942. Available in United States and Canada remainder of lecture year.

Ralph B. Scholfield, C. S. B., London, England.
Available only in Great Britain and Ireland.

Paul Stark Seeley, C. S. B., Portland, Oregon. Address all correspondence relating to lectures to 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Massachusetts.
Assigned to Alaska, July 23 to August 23, 1941.

Elizabeth McArthur Thomson, C. S. B. (Mrs.), Saint Louis, Missouri. Address all correspondence relating to lectures in the United States and Canada to 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Dr. John M. Tutt, C. S. B., 1206 Waldheim Building, Kansas City, Missouri. Cable address: "Tutjon, Kansas City."

U. S. Adds 82,068 Acres of Land To Forest and Park Reserves

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 7—War-laden headlines to the contrary, the Government is by no means devoting all its attention to the emergency, for this week the United States added 82,068 acres of land in 23 states to its National Forest and Park Reserves.

These purchases and exchanges were authorized by the National Forest Reservation Commission which also approved the establishment of a new national forest unit in western Tennessee to be known as the "Forest of Discovery" in commemoration of De Soto's arrival at the Mississippi River in 1541. This area is to include 319,900 acres.

The acquisitions just completed entail an expenditure of $247,930 and include 287 tracts of potential forest land at an average price of $3.83. A considerable part of this land was secured in exchange for other tracts.

The Commission acquired 1,210 more acres of the famous redwoods in northern California, thus bringing to 12,800 acres the redwood forest which is being established on the Klamath River. Redwood timber on this property now amounts to 350,000,000 board feet and here a small forest to study propagation and management is to be set aside.

An addition of 1,050 acres to the Massabesic Experimental Forest in Maine makes possible an extension of research on New England forest types.

Destruction of original timber and soil resources to the point where they no longer give employment to dependent populations, were the reasons prompting many of the purchases approved. The forest service of the Department of Agriculture—which will administer the areas—indicated that the most practicable means of increasing employment in the various communities is through restoration of the forest. Some land now being acquired for a few dollars an acre will in 50 to 70 years produce timber crops to support local industries and provide employment.

Purchases approved in Kentucky, Missouri, Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, and Michigan were in general of such nature.

Population density on the Cumberland National Forest in Kentucky presents a number of social-economic problems, but a program is now being undertaken by the forest service in co-operation with other Government agencies to make the residents self-supporting and restore productivity of the forest. The Commission approved the addition of 1,977 acres there.

On the Clark National Forest purchase unit in Missouri—where the purchase of 5,487 acres was approved—employment opportunities have declined because of soil and forest depletion and contraction and mechanization in the lead mining industry. Addition of 5,210 acres to the Lafayette and Pleasant Run units in Indiana consisted chiefly of submarginal farm land. In the Hocking Valley, Muskingum, Little Scioto and Smyrna Creek units of Ohio—where transactions concerned 5,281 acres—deterioration of soils and less mining through consolidation and mechanization, has reduced opportunity for self-support.

In general, other purchases were approved to facilitate forest operations.

The enlargement, by 7,625 acres of land approved or purchased in the Cherokee National Forest in Tennessee, consolidates Federal ownership and helps attain erosion control, watershed protection, and production of wildlife and timber.

On the Ottawa National Forest in Michigan, the 1,936 acres added now support 3¾ million board feet of merchantable saw timber and quantities of pulpwood and posts which will assist in sustained yield management of the entire forest.

Purchase of part of an island in the Superior Wilderness area on the Superior National Forest in Minnesota—where 5,456 acres were approved in all—will maintain primitive conditions in that locality.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Five Supporting Players

By L. A. Sloper

New York

You have heard a great deal about Ethel Barrymore, Paul Lukas, Katharine Cornell, and other leading players in the Broadway successes of the season. And rightly so. But in the scramble of reviewing you have probably heard less about some of the supporting players who do much for their plays.

Miss Barrymore, as the Miss Moffat of "The Corn Is Green," makes the most of her first satisfactory role in several seasons; and Richard Waring, as the Welsh mine boy who goes to Oxford, shows a marked growth in penetration and projection of a character. But several other members of the company at the National Theater are of great help to the piece, and notable among them is Edmond Breon.

Mr. Breon is a veteran who has shown his versatility in many roles on stage and screen. In "The Corn Is Green" he has what is known as a "fat" part: that of the local Squire, conventional, fatuous, narrow in outlook, but well-meaning enough and not unpleasant. It is a part, you might say, that anyone could play, that almost plays itself. But not as Mr. Breon plays it. He has an authority, a precision, and a finish that make the Squire a perfect foil for Miss Moffat.

* * *

"The Corn Is Green" was the Critics' Circle choice this year for a foreign play. The critics' award for an American play went to Lillian Hellman's drama of the underground fight against Naziism—"Watch on the Rhine," at the Martin Beck. Lucile Watson in a characteristic role of a doughty grande dame with an acidulous tongue holds the whole play together by the expertness of her modulations. (And this play needs holding together; it is not so well made as "The Children's Hour" or "The Little Foxes.") Mr. Lukas' portrayal of a German anti-Nazi will surprise those who have seen him only in stereotyped motion picture parts. Mady Christians' impersonation of the refugee's wife has intensity, but lacks the slow crescendo that makes the work of Miss Watson and Mr. Lukas so effective.

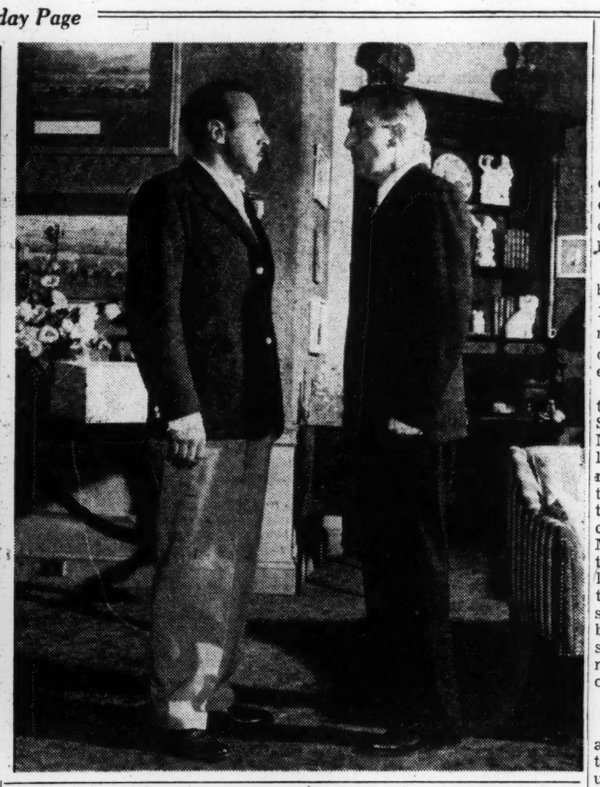
These three are the featured players. Conspicuous among their associates is George Coulouris, whose blackmailing spy earns both contempt and respect. This Brancovis is a thorough scoundrel, clearly delineated by the playwright; and Mr. Coulouris defines not only his unscrupulousness but also his distorted integrity. The characterization would gain if its reptilian quality were revealed gradually instead of immediately.

* * *

Miss Cornell has been generously praised for her production of "The Doctor's Dilemma" at the Shubert and for her acting of Jennifer Dubedat. Raymond Massey (who has now withdrawn to fulfill Hollywood engagements) and most of the rest of an excellent cast have had their meed of critical appreciation. One of them, so far as my reading has gone, has been rather neglected by the scribes. This is Clarence Derwent, who plays the Jewish physician, Dr. Schutzmacher. It is a small part, but in Mr. Derwent's hands it becomes a masterpiece of suave characterization, rich in overtones, completely free of any suggestion of over-emphasis.

The star of "The Beautiful People" is presumably William Saroyan, who wrote it and who presents it at the Lyceum Theater. No one in the cast is even featured; and this is reasonable enough, since the piece is really a beautiful song in praise of the beautiful people for whom Mr. Saroyan has so much affection. Eugene Loring and Betsy Blair and Curtis Cooksey have the most important parts, and the lyrical charm of their playing has been recognized. But an important contribution is made by E. J. Ballantine as William Prim ("a vice-president"), whose friendly simplicity and innocent pleasure in the recollection of his single sea cruise fit exactly in the Saroyan pattern.

Owen Davis' comedy, "Mr. and Mrs. North," has now closed, but it probably will show up in the summer theaters, or on the road. Peggy Conklin and Albert Hackett were a clever and attractive pair of young people, and they were assisted by a competent and well-routined company. Among them Lewis Martin particularly impressed me by the smoothness of his acting. As it turned out, there was good reason to take note of his Clinton Edwards; he was a little too smooth.



Vandamm; Graphic House; Eric Schaal

Some of the Players in Current Broadway Hits

Top left, Ethel Barrymore and Edmond Breon in "The Corn Is Green"; top right, George Coulouris and Paul Lukas in "Watch on the Rhine"; below, most of the cast of "The Beautiful People"; (standing), E. J. Ballantine, Betsy Blair, Fredrica Slemons, Curtis Cooksey, Farrell Pelly, Edward Nannary; (kneeling), Eugene Loring; (seated), Don Freeman.

Two American One-Man Shows

By Carlyle Burrows

New York

Among current one-man shows which have brought forth the recent work of American artists of prominence is an exhibition at the Rehn Gallery of paintings by Alexander Brook. Recognized as one of our abler younger artists, Brook is known to the craft as a painter's painter, a skilled brushman with a disciplined sense of form and a fine and personal sense of color. The paintings which make up the first exhibition he has held here for several years consist of small portraits and figures and larger compositions. It is not a spectacular showing that the artist is making, but it contains much work that is technically excellent and charming.

Of particular interest is a group of Southern subjects painted in Georgia, a new scene of activity for Brook, who heretofore has been principally known for his paintings from the female model and still-life subjects. The somewhat desolate back-country landscape and its negro inhabitants seem to have interested him distinctly, and the outcome is several rather unusual interpretations. One of these, which poses a negro family, father, mother and child, in front of their simple home on the edge of a swamp, is perhaps the finest work on display. There is nothing especially remarkable about the composition, but in feeling for mood, in tenderness of sentiment, and above all, in the quality of the painting, it is clearly a work of art.

* * *

Brook is similarly impressive, though more in the matter of painting than in handling of composition, in another scene of the deep South, called "Black-and-White." The house and the typical family group in the background give a good impression of negro life, but there is a disconcerting prominence in the inclusion of a white young woman in the foreground. Several small portraits, moreover, add to the interest of the show's regional aspect, with a fine bit of human portrayal in the head of a white boy called "Billy." Another of the smaller pictures is an excellent study of a trailer camp in the South.

In painting these subjects Brook manifests no such social conviction as is shown by many artists today in their paintings of negro life. Nor does he go deeply into the human and picturesque aspects of the people. Rather does the entire adventure with such material seem one made simply in the interest of a fresh approach to the regional theme in his painting.

On the other hand, there are two excellent figure pieces on display, the painting called "The Vermilion Ribbon," which represented Brook in the Carnegie International a year or so ago, and another called "A Minor Tragedy," showing a young girl seated in semi-profile holding a letter in her hand. The latter illustrates the interpretative trend in the artist's work, showing good feeling and substantial form and charming color.

The show is completed by a group of drawings, including studies for various figures in the oil paintings on display. Fairly conventional in style, these drawings are at the same time full of vitality and character.

* * *

Another artist with a very interesting show (at the Century Club) is Joseph Lindon Smith, honorary curator at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, and a painter for many years of records of racial cultures throughout the world—particularly the records of sculpture. The exhibition, showing documentary still-life studies of Mayan sculpture from the ancient cities of Uxmal and Chichen-Itza in Yucatan and Copan and Quirigua in Guatemala, together with paintings of the ruins of the cities, is open to the public throughout the summer on application to a member of the club for a card of admission.

Mr. Smith started painting the Mayan art and architecture in Central America in 1900, resuming his work there in 1926, and made subsequent visits to continue this research in 1940 and again this year. The work, shown with the co-operation of the Carnegie Institute and the Peabody Museum of Harvard University, is a fine group of 29 documents having a strong interest for the archeologist and student of Mayan culture. Painted with feeling and taste, the pictures are artistically much superior to the usual scientific translations of such material.

A particularly fine piece is the ceremonial relief of pinkish-brown tone carved in the ages-old weathered surface of a stone below the Temple of Jaguars at Chichen-Itza. There are also on display the painting of the famous Mayan Corn Goddess, one of the most exciting portraits in the entire record of this civilization, belonging to the Peabody Museum, and a robust seated figure from the Temple of Warriors, also at Chichen-Itza, which is now at the museum at Merida. In painting the cities of Uxmal and other sources of Mayan civilization, Mr. Smith gives a broad, clear, and atmospheric impression of the ruins as they are today, with their massive walls and temples, remote, picturesque, and with a mood of mystery about them.

Los Angeles Music Notes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

A performance of "Madam Butterfly" will inaugurate the twentieth Hollywood season early in July, with Enya Gonzales, Philippine soprano, in the title role. James Melton, Richard Bonelli, and Elinor Marlo will be in the cast, with Pierto Cimini conducting. After four weekly symphony concerts under Bruno Walter, John Barbirolli of the New York Philharmonic will conduct two concerts, to be followed by two under Artur Rodzinski, conductor of the Cleveland Orchestra. Among the soloists will be John Charles Thomas, Helen Traubel, Lily Pons, Jan Kiepura and Paul Robeson, vocalists; Jascha Heifetz, Yehudi Menuhin, and Bronislaw Gimpel, violinists; Vladimir Horowitz, Artur Rubinstein, José Iturbi and Edward Kilenyi, pianists, and Gregor Piatigorsky, cellist. A presentation of "Traviata" is also in prospect, and a performance by the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo. Feature nights will be provided by Twentieth Century-Fox, with Alfred Newman conducting, and by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, Nathaniel Finston conducting. This program will list Gershwin's "Rhapsody in Blue," played by José Iturbi and his sister, Ampar Iturbi, and "Peter the Wolf," with Lionel Barrymore as narrator.

The Brodetsky Ensemble, composed of some 30 string players, began a spring series of concerts in the Wilshire Ebell on the evening of May 28. Performing as a string quartet, this group achieves some unique and praiseworthy effects. The program included Suite in D minor by Corelli; Fugue from Quartet Op. 59, No. 3, by Beethoven; Quartet, "From My Life," by Smetana, and the Piano Quartet in G minor by Brahms, with Jakop Gimpel as piano soloist.

Exhibitions in London

By Jan Gordon

London

As a rule, the character of the Royal Academy so dominates the London picture exhibitions in May that it becomes, normally, an event by itself. But this year, owing to war conditions, it has shrunk by some two fifths of its size, has lost far more than that in character, and becomes just one of the London shows of the month.

In fact, the Academy, this year, is a good deal more important than the contents of the galleries. This is not to say that there are not good things to be seen; there are any number, but very few, if any, that are epoch-making. That so large a building remains still intact enough in the West End proves the very partial success of intensive bombing. And that so many artists dare to offer works to show proves that Britain still has some value for "the flower of the white narcissus," despite the clamor of those who would—so shortsightedly—restrict us to nothing but the bitter bread of combat.

Yes, but though, through the Royal Academy, art proves its persistence and vitality, the Academy itself has lost much of its official and rather majestic character. Where are the pompous presentation portraits for board room or university? Where are the ceremonial groups for town halls, where the library decorations, where the ambitious compositions painted by rising young painters with an eye on municipal museum committees? They are not. And with their disappearance, lo! the Royal Academy becomes but a swollen Royal British Artists or New English, lacking some of the experimental character of either.

* * *

The war, of course, has had an effect, though an odd one. Among the majority of the ordinary non-war pictures there seems to be a slight increase in stridency of color, as if the artists, somehow, subconsciously thought that peacetime harmonies had rather lost their punch. Many of the war paintings, on the contrary, are oddly subdued. In them a certain stridency might have been appropriate, but so many are of bombers leaving at dusk or returning at dawn, of night raids or patrols, and so on, that if most were turned upside down I am sure the normal visitor might pass with the remark: "Yes, I always did say that Whistler was a very queer man."

The outstanding picture of the Academy, however, is a war picture, Richard Eurich's "Dunkirk Beach, May, 1940." This is a strong piece of effective painting. The gleaming, sunny sands are crossed by the lines of waiting soldiery, in the background the oil tanks of the town burn with sinister clouds of black smoke; detail, description, arrangement, and color seem to me controlled with very real technical power. The picture can be criticized on one or two minor points that seem to distract the eye, but time and a coat or two of darkening varnish will probably put these right.

The other outstanding work of new interest is Augustus John's large portrait of "The Earl of Athlone." The head is in reflected light against a dark background, and over the gold embroidery of the robes of the Chancellor of London University John has spread a bravura of glittering cadmium. It takes a lead in the sense of stridency, but this is the stridency of a master colorist. This work is, also, not beyond criticism; the drawing is certainly not John at his best, nevertheless, the painting of the head with its extraordinary vitality and even more strange, yet well-found coloring, and the treatment of the gold embroideries will place this high among John's recent portraits.

* * *

To select only two from over a thousand works of art may seem rather summary treatment. But to open the gate much wider would be to let in such a spate of names that an article like this would be overcrowded. The black-and-white sections and the water colors, as always at the Academy, you respect for their competence but you seldom thrill at their illumination. In sculpture two portrait busts stand out, that of the connoisseur George Eumorfopoulus, by Dora Gordine, and that of the portrait painter Arnold Mason — who also shows some excellent studies—by Charles Wheeler.

Among other London exhibitions are two of drawings, one by the Polish caricaturist Felix Topolski at Knoedler's Gallery, and one by Lady Edna Clark-Hall at the Redfern Gallery. The popular press has made the loose, rather shambling line of Topolski almost as well-known to a wide public as the crisp clean line of Lady Clark-Hall is to her own faithful admirers. Both give you just what you expect, though from Lady Clark-Hall I am always hoping for that little extra something that will turn me from high admiration to a higher enthusiasm.

At the Leicester Gallery an exhibition of "Y. M. C. A. War Services" includes work by Coxon, Buckland Wright, Gross, Piper, Pitchforth, and others. It is an interesting collection, but for the moment its interest is rather overshadowed by the "Memorial Exhibition of Mark Gertler."

* * *

Mark Gertler passed away at the age of 46 when in the height of his creative powers. He was born of poor parents in the East End of London. His talents were early recognized and assisted by the Jewish Aid Society, but he has always held a rather curious position in contemporary British art. The first conspicuous influence under which he came was the early Renoir, at a time before Renoir was fashionably popular. From this comes the robust, sensitive "Servant Girl" of 1923. But while the advancing Renoir seemed to dissolve his form into color, the advancing Gertler, adding a little Picasso, tries to force color into form, keeping both at a maximum of intensity. Few people, even few painters, realize that in tackling such problems of color and form as "Guitar and Flute, 1935" or "Still-Life: Fish in Glass Case, 1937," Gertler was facing and solving problems of color and design two or three times as dangerous and as difficult as those faced by the average representational painter. His later landscapes, too, such as "A Garden, 1937" or "Garden seen through a window, 1937," have a similar pigmentary life, but I do not feel that their full value will be realized until time has worked a little on the quality of the oil—as it has worked on that of the Old Masters—and given them the slightly enamel-like translucency that will transform them into jewels.

Clarence Derwent

As Dr. Schutzmacher in Katharine Cornell's production of "The Doctor's Dilemma."

Philadelphia Art Alliance

By Dorothy Grafly

Philadelphia

The Art Alliance, for its summer exhibition, is showing the strongest and most stimulating display of paintings by Philadelphians to be seen this season.

Scheduled to run into September, the show comprises work by 18 artists, nine women and nine men, and with a single exception offers pictures fresh from studio easels.

Most striking of the contributions is a diptych by Elizabeth Sparhawk Jones, titled "White Man's God." At either side irregular curving lines of Negroes follow roughly the diagonals of field rows that converge steeply in the distance to accentuate a suggested cross. Done in the spirit of the Old Masters, the composition is emotionally stirring; while figures and landscape environment are contemporary in feeling. From the standpoint of composition unified by subtle color motivation this simple religious statement is the most original of all the paintings on view.

* * *

The show also offers a brilliant abstraction from the brush of Arthur B. Carles, master colorist, who uses an unusual gray modulant to bind his vibrant pigments.

In composition, his canvas is built on cubistic diagonals and crossing color planes. Another abstraction, "Girl and Torso," by Dorothy Reese, plays with curves in answering form suggestions, all developed by means of vivid colors.

There is no dearth of contrast. Take, for instance, the surrealistic inference of Robert Gwathmey's "Land of Cotton," opposite in feeling for the South to the diptych by Miss Sparhawk Jones; and Hobson Pittman's piquant nostalgia for things past, "4 a. m."

The Gwathmey canvas is a pictorial medley of parts, each typifying some phase of a Southern visual experience. You find the sine qua non of surrealism in the wrecked housefront standing alone. Behind this is a similarly constructed fireplace framing tombstones. In the distance is a billboard advertisement of a grinning girl flaunting a black tooth; while in the middle ground another billboard scrambles parts from many posters, circus included. The human touch occupies the foreground with sundry Negroes, some working in a cotton field, others as a chain gang under a brown-clad boss.

* * *

Pittman's art is more sensitive and whimsical, using his favorite theme of a Victorian interior. Yellow sunlight filters through blue sky, window, and doorway past rose-toned furniture and a white-clad bed with tiny figure suggestion. Over the bed is a picture of three aunts, picking up the blues; while on the floor is a green carpet. Pittman's conceptions bind humor and pathos together with a thread of nostalgic memories.

More surprising is the latest canvas from the brush of John Folinsbee, who turns from New Hope scenes to New England, and from the rust reds, browns and blue-grays of his customary palette to the chill, crisp, clean whites, blues, and browns eloquent of land and water in midwinter, and brushed with the brisk, fierce strokes of a Vlaminck.

Other painters represented are Laura Greenwood, Leon Karp, Ann Eshner, Dox Thrash, Cora Purviance, Anna Ingersoll, Raphael Sabatini, Walter Stuempfig, Frances Cowan Heugh, Paulette van Roekens, Albert Urban, Philadelphia-resident art refugee, and Barbara Crawford, who is represented by little water color sketches of costumes for the Philadelphia Dance Association.

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Amusement Park

EVERY YEAR NOW, as summer rises toward full tide, I find myself thinking of this. Yet it is not so much thought as a faint awareness—as when, busy with one's prosaic and workaday world, one may still be conscious of a distant, lilting tune, half-heard, half-felt. And this always comes back to me in terms of music: the music of the sea wind, and of marsh grasses whispering, and of flags whipping. At the lagoon's end a band plays under an ornately domed canopy, and its rhythm comes now loud, now dwindling as the wind shifts. And there is the castanet click of heels on the boardwalk, the blended lilt of voices calling and laughing, the chanting of barkers outside the sideshows, the small, sharp dots of sound from the shooting galleries, now and again the shrill punctuation of a whistle from the miniature railroad, and always the underburden of the organ of the merry-go-round. All these blend and merge, thinned and sweetened by distance. Just as the small piping of hylas in the clear cool of April nights means spring to me, so does this half-remembered tune mean summer. And this is queer, since for years I have not heard that blended music. I am not sure even that amusement parks still exist.

* * *

Do they? I wonder. Perhaps here and there they still linger. Yet they must be changed, in these changed times. For the amusement park, as I knew it, was the product of an era, the flower of a period. Then the novelty of the bicycle had but barely worn off, and the trolley car was in full glory, and there was but a hint of a new era in a few curious contraptions emitting blue clouds as they chuffed dustily over the bumpy roads. It was a period that passed swiftly and was gone even before we knew it was here. Sometimes, remembering, I wonder if we did not grow up too quickly, if we were not too eager to achieve sophistication—assuming that we have, since reached that state. For there was a peculiar fragrance of innocence about all that time.

You may remember. Perhaps, as I did, you once worked the long summers through in an amusement park. But even if you were only one of those who poured from the open trolleys—and what has become of them, too? -- and paid your dime and entered enchantment, you cannot have forgotten it.

* * *

The parks opened, in those times, in early June; that made the school year decidedly anticlimactical, for half of us had jobs there, and left early. I remember the smell of fresh paint, the new flags and bunting whipping in the wind, the familiar faces from last year, the new uniforms—sailor togs for the chutes, something like Marine uniforms for the ticket takers, red mortarboards and gowns for the girls in the ticket booths. It was good coming back again. It was always bigger, better than the year before—new rides, fresh sideshows, bigger crowds, longer lines waiting. "We old hands" grinned at one another. School was dull beside this.

Some of us worked on the "rides," some took tickets; Johnny Olsen, one summer, was engineer on the tin whistle train and, when last heard from, was running a genuine railroad in the Northwest. My job was on the chutes, running a boat, wearing bell-bottomed trousers and a white hat and striving for a convincing seagoing swagger. It was glorified summer toboganning. Under the bridge we took on our passengers; the seats filled, you let down the dog at the stern, caught the endless chain, went crawling upward. The bridge, the roofs dwindled below, and the park shrank and pulled together as, perched coolly in the stern, you looked back. Then the headhouse and a moment's chaff with Billy Cronin as he wheeled the turntable. You faced the bright lagoon and the circling canal, far below; water rippled and leaped down the chute. The table tipped; the boat bumped, lurched, gathered speed. Sleeves billowed, and men clutched flat-brimmed straw hats with gay ribbons. You rumbled down, swift and swifter. The dark arch of the bridge yawned wider. Under it you shot; a huge splashing and three bounding leaps. You leaned left, sharply, and the boat swerved to port. And then, expertly, you leaned right and the craft slid alongside the landing-dock. Boat-hooks gripped the sides, and your passengers climbed out. You flipped a rope and tugged the boat back.

Once in a while, I remember, a passenger leaned right as you leaned left, and instead of the neat turn to the dock you were left in mid-lagoon. And, once in a while, as you reached for the oar to paddle ashore, that passenger's beribboned straw hat went sailing. But such mutiny was rare.

* * *

My memories, like the park itself, center about that lagoon, and about the tall sloping incline fluttering with flags by day and glittering with lights by night. And, remembering, I am somewhat puzzled at the preponderance of "rides" among the amusements. There was the Scenic Railway, and the linked cars that caterpillared gallumphing and roaring over a wavy track, circled slowly through the panoramas of the Grand Canyon and Old Heidelburg, and came roaring back. The figure-eight coaster left its patrons slightly dizzy, decidedly breathless. For a dime, one might swash and gurgle through the dank tunnels of the Old Mill; at remarkably small cost, one might acquire a rich coating of coal smoke tan on the miniature railroad; one might even ride donkey-back through the Streets of Cairo. There was even a railroad coach with somewhat primitive movies of the Simplon and the Rhine thrown on a screen at the fore end; the coach rocked and took curves realistically—the motive power supplied by one small boy and a concealed lever. It was all, perhaps, a flowering of the American hunger to go places and see things.

If, today, I had to sum up the whole essence of my memories in one word, I'd hesitate; then I'd say, "Educational"—and then swiftly explain. For that is my personal memory only. I learned many things during those summers. My conviction that I understand Japan comes, I know, from the Japanese village—one fishpond with an arching bridge, one canvas Fuji, and one patient and smiling chap named Oguri who, for some obscure reason, we called Ohara. There were others; Ohara I knew best. And there were Hawaiians and whiskered Cossacks from the "Riders of All Nations" show, and cowboys and East Side New Yorkers and Annette Kellerman and Sandy Chapman who plugged sentimental ballads about roses twining and robins singing. I doubt if Sandy ever saw either a rose or a robin. But, best of all, do I remember those who, like myself, worked in the park.

* * *

Sociologically, perhaps, they'd class as drifters. Many of them were theatrical folks, stage hands and prop men. All lived joyfully, precariously, playing the fairs in the fall, drifting to Florida in the winter, gypsying up and down America with a light-hearted scorn for the settled job. And they really were magnificent folks, careless, open-handed, incredibly happy-go-lucky, perennial Peter Pans. I've often wondered what became of them when the amusement parks closed and the boardwalks crumbled and the marsh grasses sang again where once the bands played.

Of course, there's Hollywood. I've never seen that, but always I've imagined it as peopled by folks like these—folks who never quite grew up, who lived in a childish wonderland where bands forever tootled gay tunes, and the air smelled sweetly of popcorn and saltwater taffy, and the sober, workaday folks paid good money to come in for a time and forget their workaday sobriety. Perhaps that's the answer. Perhaps the amusement park isn't extinct. It's just gone Hollywood.

DANIEL CHASE

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By Courtesy of the National Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C., to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LADY CAROLINE HOWARD (1778): *A Portrait by Sir Joshua Reynolds*

IT WAS TEN YEARS after Sir Joshua Reynolds (1723-1792) had been elected the first president of the Royal Academy that the eminent British portraitist painted this picture of Lady Caroline Howard. It is one of the handsomest of his portrayals of children and bears close resemblance to his better-known "Age of Innocence."

Sir Joshua was a great portraitist and a popular one. He painted his sitters with an elegance and sentiment which suited their rank. Refinement, grace, delicacy are the essence of his likenesses and for this there was a pressing demand. Sir Joshua made more than two thousand portraits. It was the fashion to commission personal portraits which were decorative and flattering. Not since those gracious days have painters profited so much by fashion. In some respects, Sir Joshua and his equally famed contemporary, Thomas Gainsborough, set a precedent for "fashionable" portraiture that has persisted to this day. However, what they were expected to express in their portraits of the gentry were qualifications which do not generally harmonize with the more democratic spirit of today. Sir Joshua's pictures mark an epoch, as does Versailles.

Sir Joshua portrayed young Lady Caroline sitting on the grass, reaching for a pink rose. Her cap is white, her gloves pale yellow, and under her short black silk cape is a white dress and blue sash. The background is a stretch of picturesque rolling landscape. This portrait was first exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1779.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Dawn Fire

THE FIRE in the rain is a triumph; the night fire in darkness under the stars is the happiest, but it disputes happiness with the dawn fire. Remember that on the black patch of your evening fire. . . . It is commonly more easy to light the fire in the morning. There may be dew, but you have a dry patch to build on. If you have had forethought you have covered up both the place and some dry fuel to make easy your morning task. You are less tired, less excited, in the morning, and you know just where to look for the auxiliary fuel, the stuff that makes the first little fire burn up well.

I love to see the blue smoke curling upward in the dawn, while, with bare legs, one struts about doing the domestic work of morning out of doors. It is part of the very poetry of the tramping life. You give a proper affirmative then to Browning's

Morning's at seven
All's right with the world.

Only morning is apt to be at five, and then the world is even more all right than at the bourgeois hour of seven.

The good tramp does not spend too long, however, by this morning fire. It is his best time for being on the move. All Nature's loveliness awaits him as, with gossamer in his hair and light burden on heart and shoulder, he fares forth for the day—From "The Gentle Art of Tramping," by STEPHEN GRAHAM. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

Mariner

There is ever the sea's blue in the eyes
Of men who sail into open spaces,
For always the far-off makes them wise,
And the spell of it shows in their weathered faces.
The wind has battered against their skin,
The hot sun beaten with burning flail,
Till much of wisdom has entered in
With the salt of spray and the ice and gale.
There's always the blue of farther seas
In the eyes of voyagers such as these.

MARGUERITE JANVRIN ADAMS

Follow the Natural Landscape

WHEN THE GARDENER, like the painter, studies the natural landscape, he learns how effectively nature breaks the skyline with tree tops; how she fringes her woodland with small trees and masses of high and low shrubbery in gently flowing outlines; how she clothes with kind verdure the raw banks and other scars of men's making, draping them with vines, scattering little bushes and plants over them until their ugliness is healed. Nature insists upon beauty. Her disciple learns that she has plants for every place and purpose. . . . He cannot see a little stream without longing to plant a phalanx of Japanese irises along the edges, or clumps of feathery ferns or tufts of English primroses and daisies, or sheets of blue forget-me-nots on its banks. He knows that the deliciously fragrant clethra and white azalea bushes would be quite happy among the red-berried alder and elder flowers on the margin of his little lake where willows and white birches have already made themselves at home. . . . He will spangle his lawn with cheerful yellow crocuses that, unlike the daffodils here, really "come before the swallow dares." He delays the first cutting of the grass awhile to allow the bulbs to ripen their grass-like leaves. Porcelain-blue scillas will be happily colonised too. He uses trees and shrubs to mark with unoffending outline the boundaries of his grounds and secures privacy with them rather than with fences or walls. Nature's open stretches of meadowland will have their counterpart in the unbroken stretches of his lawn whose borders only may be softened by the sweeping branches of a fringe of shrubbery or a sinuous border of hardy flowers. He would be as loath to put a bed of geraniums in the centre of a tree-girt lawn picture as he would to rouge his baby's cheeks. Weeping and freakish trees distress him, as does shrubbery with variegated foliage suggesting a calico pony. If he be the joyful possessor of a bit of woodland, he will surely copy nature's method of planting flowering dogwoods and shad bushes along the undulating border with an occasional Judas tree, perhaps, if its vivid bluish pink blossoms do not offend his eye in color; but by no possibility could a landscape gardener worthy the name plant copper beeches or Japanese maples along the copse. A sense of fitness must be conveyed, or trees and plants, however beautiful in themselves, may give positive offence in alien environments. . . . Under the trees, along a walk or drive, the naturalistic planter will place pockets of soil, mellow and cool with leaf-mold, for the spreading masses of rhododendron and laurel that keep cheerfully green all winter, and for azaleas that include all the shades of sunset. Spires of white foxglove will ascend at the half-shaded entrance to his woodland cathedral aisles. He will sow poppies broadcast in his most informal garden and enjoy a waving ribbon of them along the sunny edge of a walk.—From "The American Flower Garden," by NELTJE BLANCHAN, copyright, 1909, by Doubleday, Doran & Company, Inc.

The Comforter

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE OF THE difficulties faced by many in these days seems to be a want of direction in finding a true sense of refuge. Thus a great desire for the Comforter promised by Christ Jesus is brought forcefully before the human mind. Surely, since God is the source of all good, it follows that thought must be turned in His direction, must seek Him in prayer, if this way is to be found; for how is He to be approached, except through a humble and receptive heart?

In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy, in her love for mankind, makes clear to the sincere seeker the nature of God. In answer to the question, "What is God?" she says (p. 465), "God is incorporeal, divine, supreme, infinite Mind, Spirit, Soul, Principle, Life, Truth, Love." This definition of God is based on the divinely inspired Scriptural record of creation, as given in the first chapter of Genesis. In Ecclesiastes it is written (3:14, 15): "I know that, whatsoever God doeth, it shall be for ever. . . . That which hath been is now." The spiritual reality is therefore the established truth upon which we may constantly rely. And this is the one secure foundation on which to build.

Christ Jesus clearly declared to the woman of Samaria (John 4:24), "God is a Spirit: and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth." Thus it is essential, if we would receive His loving comfort, that we should learn to know Him through understanding His nature and through spiritualization of individual consciousness.

Through ignorance of Truth, many are pinning their faith on material conditions, trusting to a worldly refuge to meet their needs. Of the erroneous belief in intelligent matter, Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 478): "How can intelligence dwell in matter when matter is non-intelligent and brain-lobes cannot think? Matter cannot perform the functions of Mind." From this it must be clear that our trust can rest only in Spirit, if Truth is to be lived and enjoyed.

St. Paul, writing on this subject, clearly states (Romans 8:13), "If ye live after the flesh, ye shall die: but if ye through the Spirit do mortify the deeds of the body, ye shall live." The earnest thinker and student finds the way made clear through Christian Science, which is the Comforter promised by Christ Jesus.

The need for stabilizing the human mind was never greater than it is today, and the Christlike thought which uplifts human consciousness to this end cannot be other than welcomed by all who seek after Truth. Jesus blessed his followers with the promise that the Comforter should come, and this promise, as recorded in the seventeenth chapter of the Gospel of John, has been fulfilled today and for all time in divine Science. Does it not follow that men must realize this fact, and gain the true knowledge of God and of man as His image and likeness, in order that a peaceful and harmonious state of mind may be reached and constantly enjoyed?

A prayerful study of Christian Science will reveal these facts, and the consequent spiritualization of our consciousness will result in the destruction of material thinking and its accompanying ills. As consciousness is filled with spiritual thoughts, the false sense of conflicting forces will vanish. Since in infinite good there can be no room for wrong thinking, peace must follow. To understand this, is to welcome the Comforter into our consciousness and participate in the resulting joy.

This seeking reveals the patient, loving, omnipresent Father-Mother, God. Mrs. Eddy writes in "Miscellaneous Writings" (pp. 175, 176), "But remember God in all thy ways, and thou shalt find the truth that breaks the dream of sense, letting the harmony of Science that declares *Him*, come in with healing, and peace, and perfect love."

Not only does the sincere seeker learn the true meaning of spiritual peace, but, through divine understanding, he constantly feels the assurance of God's presence. He finds himself reflecting God by letting that Mind be in him "which was also in Christ Jesus" (Philippians 2:5). Thus he learns to reflect God, and is able to attain through spiritual unfoldment a higher consciousness and state of being, grasping the true meaning of God as Father-Mother, and of man as His image and likeness. In this way only can he be satisfied that he is, in reality, dwelling even now in the perfect realm of peace. Such knowledge destroys discord and opens the way to a greater realization of the promised Comforter, divine Science. In the words of a loved hymn (Christian Science Hymnal, No. 40):

"Joy of the desolate, light of the straying,
Hope of the penitent, fadeless and pure;
Here speaks the Comforter, tenderly saying,
Earth has no sorrow that Love cannot cure."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

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Der Tröster

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

EINE DER SCHWIERIGKEITEN, vor die sich heute viele gestellt sehen, scheint die Hilflosigkeit zu sein, einen wahren Sinn der Zuflucht zu finden. So wird ein großes Verlangen nach dem von Christus Jesus verheißenen Tröster wirksam vor das menschliche Gemüt gebracht. Daraus, daß Gott die Quelle alles Guten ist, folgt unbedingt, daß sich das Denken Ihm zuwenden muß, Ihn im Gebet suchen muß, wenn dieser Weg gefunden werden soll. Denn wie soll man sich Ihm nähern, wenn nicht durch ein demütiges und empfängliches Herz?

Im christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" macht Mary Baker Eddy in ihrer Liebe zur Menschheit dem aufrichtigen Sucher die Art Gottes klar. Als Antwort auf die Frage: „Was ist Gott?" schreibt sie (S. 465): „Gott ist unkörperliches, göttliches, allerhabenes, unendliches Gemüt, Geist, Seele, Prinzip, Leben, Wahrheit und Liebe". Diese Auslegung Gottes ist auf die göttlich inspirierte biblische Schöpfungsgeschichte im 1. Kapitel des 1. Buchs Mose gegründet. Im Prediger Salomo lesen wir (K. 3, 14. 15): „Ich merkte, daß alles, was Gott tut, das besteht immer. . . . Gott sucht wieder auf, was vergangen ist". Die geistige Wirklichkeit ist daher die feststehende Wahrheit, worauf wir uns beständig verlassen können. Und dies ist die eine sichere Grundlage, worauf wir bauen können.

Christus Jesus erklärte der Samariterin (Joh. 4, 24): „Gott ist Geist, und die ihn anbeten, die müssen ihn im Geist und in der Wahrheit anbeten". Es ist also wesentlich, wenn wir Seinen liebevollen Trost empfangen wollen, daß wir Ihn durch Verstehen Seiner Art und durch Vergeistigung unseres Bewußtseins erkennen lernen.

Aus Unkenntnis der Wahrheit setzen viele ihr Vertrauen in materielle Zustände und verlassen sich auf eine weltliche Zuflucht, ihre Bedürfnisse zu befriedigen. Von dem irrigen Glauben an Intelligenz in der Materie schreibt Mrs. Eddy (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 478): „Wie kann Intelligenz in der Materie wohnen, wenn die Materie nicht-intelligent ist und die Gehirnlappen nicht denken können? Die Materie kann die Funktionen des Gemüts nicht verrichten". Hieraus geht klar hervor, daß wir unser Vertrauen nur in den Geist setzen können, wenn die Wahrheit gelebt werden soll und wir uns ihrer erfreuen wollen.

Paulus stellt in diesem Zusammenhang klar fest (Röm. 8, 13): „Wo ihr nach dem Fleisch lebet, so werdet ihr sterben müssen; wo ihr aber durch den Geist des Fleisches Geschäfte tötet, so werdet ihr leben". Der ernste Denker und Sucher findet den Weg klargemacht durch die Christliche Wissenschaft, die der von Christus Jesus verheißene Tröster ist.

Die Notwendigkeit, das menschliche Gemüt standhaft zu machen, war nie größer als heute, und das christliche Denken, das das menschliche Bewußtsein zu diesem Zweck höherhebt, kann von allen, die nach der Wahrheit trachten, nur willkommen geheißen werden. Jesus segnete seine Nachfolger mit der Verheißung, daß der Tröster kommen würde; und diese Verheißung im 17. Kapitel des Evangeliums des Johannes ist heute und für alle Zeit in der göttlichen Wissenschaft in Erfüllung gegangen. Folgt hieraus nicht, daß die Menschen diese Tatsache verstehen und die wahre Erkenntnis Gottes und des Menschen als Seines Bildes und Gleichnisses gewinnen müssen, um einen friedlichen und harmonischen Gemütszustand erlangen und beständig genießen zu können?

Andächtiges Ergründen der Christlichen Wissenschaft wird diese Tatsachen enthüllen; und die daraus sich ergebende Vergeistigung unseres Bewußtseins wird materielles Denken und die damit verbundenen Übel zerstören. Wenn das Bewußtsein mit geistigen Gedanken gefüllt ist, wird der falsche Sinn widerstreitender Kräfte vergehen. Da im unendlichen Guten kein Raum für falsches Denken sein kann, muß Friede folgen. Wer dies versteht, heißt den Tröster in seinem Bewußtsein willkommen und nimmt an der sich daraus ergebenden Freude teil.

Dieses Suchen enthüllt den geduldigen, liebenden, allgegenwärtigen Vater-Mutter-Gott. Mrs. Eddy schreibt in "Miscellaneous Writings" (S. 175, 176): „Gedenke aber an Ihn auf allen deinen Wegen, so wirst du die Wahrheit finden, die den Sinnentraum zerstört und die Harmonie, die Ihn kundtut, mit Heilung und Frieden und vollkommener Liebe einläßt".

Der aufrichtige Sucher lernt nicht nur die wahre Bedeutung geistigen Friedens verstehen, sondern fühlt auch durch göttliches Verständnis beständig die Gewißheit der Gegenwart Gottes. Er findet, daß er Gott widerspiegelt, wenn er so gesinnt ist, „wie Jesus Christus auch war" (Phil. 2, 5). So lernt er Gott widerspiegeln und kann durch geistige Entfaltung ein höheres Bewußtsein und einen höheren Zustand des Seins erlangen, indem er die wahre Bedeutung Gottes als Vater-Mutter und des Menschen als Seines Bildes und Gleichnisses erfaßt. Nur so kann er überzeugt sein, daß er in Wirklichkeit schon jetzt in dem vollkommenen Reich des Friedens weilt. Ein solches Wissen zerstört Disharmonie und bahnt den Weg zu einer größeren Erkenntnis des verheißenen Trösters, der göttlichen Wissenschaft. In einem beliebten Liede finden wir die schönen Worte (Christian Science Hymnal, Nr. 40):

„Freude der Trostlosen, Licht der Verirrten,
Unvergängliche, reine Hoffnung der Reumütigen:
Hier spricht der Tröster mit zärtlichen Worten:
Es gibt auf Erden kein Leid, das die Liebe nicht heilen kann".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Aufrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.).

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1941

Second Section

Intimate Message: Indianapolis

Defense Tour, Who Sees What? ..... ***By Joseph C. Harsch***

Perhaps it's a good time to recall the old story about the five blind men who were led up to an elephant. One touched a leg and concluded that an elephant is like a tree. Another touched the trunk and said an elephant was like a snake. Another happened to catch the tail and thought an elephant was like a rope. You know the rest of the story.

Returning to the United States from warring Europe, this writer has encountered a great deal of concern among thinking persons in America about certain trends which they think mean that their country is becoming very much like Naziism in the process of organizing itself to resist Naziism. I do not mean to suggest that there may not be many things in the Nation's life today which are wrong and dangerous. There are certainly trends which bear careful watching and alert readiness to speak out in objection.

But if you come back to the United States from the land of Naziism itself you see these things from a different and far more encouraging perspective. You are much more aware of the differences than the similarities.

I am in the process now of taking a conducted tour of American defense industries under the auspices of the National Association of Manufacturers. I find myself inevitably comparing this trip with those I took in Germany during the past two years under the auspices of the German Ministry of Propaganda. And I find the comparison one worth noting because it is so entirely different.

There was one particular trip in Germany which was supposed to show foreign correspondents the "inner front." We were told we would see German industry and German agriculture at work.

What We Really Saw

Here is how it actually worked out. It began with an elaborate early luncheon at the Propaganda Mihistry itself. We left Berlin in busses. An hour down the road box lunch was produced from the rear of the bus. An hour later we stopped at a restaurant for another meal. Large quantities of strong liquor were produced on each occasion and proferred so insistently that it was difficult to refuse. So we progressed to the first night stop in an elaborate hotel in Weimar.

The next night took us to an equally elaborate winter resort hotel. During the next day we stopped at a wealthy farmer's establishment, where enormous quantities of rich sausage and butter were provided. All of this food was offered without benefit of food cards. The next day we were taken through a soap factory in Düsseldorf and then given an elaborate banquet at the best hotel there, where flowery speeches were made by our Nazi guests, and a Danish Nazi took it upon himself to reply for the foreign correspondents in a vein which most of them could not subscribe to. More entertainment followed.

So it went, leaving us all with a feeling that we hadn't seen a thing worth seeing, but had been tempted, rather crudely but very persistently, to accept favors which would put us under obligation to Nazidom. When some of us Americans insisted on paying our own hotel bills, it resulted in a painful scene.

Another trip into France behind the German armies was a little more productive in things worth seeing. But there was the same attempt to force food down our throats at German expense while French people under the German heel were already beginning to suffer from shortages. We were shown what they wanted us to see.

Contrast in United States

This trip here in America is about as different as anything could be. In every respect it is a working trip completely devoid of elaborate banquets, speeches, special food, and pressure to accept questionable favors. We have seen some things the National Association of Manufacturers would have much preferred we hadn't seen.

Most of the conferences with plant managers were constructive and mutually beneficial. One became rather heated. They were a bit unhappy about it, but we were free to write about it if we saw any news in it, and there was no recrimination afterward. We are being shown democracy girding on its armor with some fumbling and a good deal of friction. But we are allowed to see that side as well as the encouraging.

The Army and Navy are not too happy about some of the things we have seen, and a good many things reflect no credit on the bureaucracy of Washington. But we see it and we are free to find ourselves the balance between good and bad. Any restraint on what we write is self-imposed. The Army and Navy officers accompanying us have not once forbidden us to write of any particular thing we have seen.

It is a dignified, honest press trip for the purpose of letting correspondents qualified by war experience see for themselves what is going on. No favors are extended and none are asked. We pay our own hotel bills and buy our own meals. We can eat by ourselves without an official host insisting on sitting with us and filling us with official propaganda.

And we are being shown things worth seeing and worth reporting.

In almost every respect which I can observe, it is the direct opposite of a Nazi-conducted trip.

America's Destiny: Western Hemisphere or World?

Grave results foreseen if Nazis gain foothold in South America—U. S. course plain.

Trends in the Americas

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Proposals by Brig. Gen. Robert Wood, National Chairman of the America First Committee, to let Naziism take over all of South America below the Atlantic bulge of Brazil, raise in graphic form the main issue of debate now surging across the United States.

Understandably the American people are taking time out for deep thought before going forward unhesitatingly to meet what President Roosevelt has called their "rendezvous with destiny."

How vast that destiny is has only begun to percolate through the national consciousness.

Startled America gropes for footing on uncertain paths.

Some paths lead inward to an attempted national self-sufficiency.

Others branch out to embrace the "quarter-sphere" to the Caribbean, or swing an arc somewhat farther south, as General Wood proposes.

Still other paths—already signposted — broaden to the globe's farthest horizons.

How Far America?

General Wood sets the outer line for defending his country along a southern arc some 3,500 miles from the tip of Florida, and 2,200 miles from the Panama Canal.

Not even the most ardent isolationist has come forward with proposals for giving the Panama Canal to the Nazis. So Mexico and all of Central America, as well as the islands of the Caribbean, lie automatically within the minimum defense lines that are accepted by the American people.

Arguments begin when someone interprets America's position, both defensively and in other ways, as ranging beyond these restricted lines.

President Roosevelt in his "Fireside Chat" discarded the "quarter-sphere" theory when he said the United States will "actively resist wherever necessary, and with all our resources, every attempt by Hitler to extend his Nazi domination to the Western Hemisphere, or to threaten it."

Points of "threat" were listed as the Azores, the Cape Verde Islands, Greenland, and Dakar on the continent of Africa.

Then, without restriction, the President said America would resist every Nazi attempt to "gain control of the seas"—the seven seas.

Navies cannot operate without land bases, so, assuming that the Nation does not repudiate Mr. Roosevelt's leadership, as Charles A. Lindbergh asks it to do, America already is committed to a world-wide field of action.

America's Responsibility

Those who shrink back from the implications of a world policy seek to find refuge in a policy limited to the Western Hemisphere.

From first-hand observation in every country in Latin America, it is my reasoned conclusion that the Western Hemisphere would be broken wide open by Nazi forces already in motion, if the United States were to adopt any proposals which leave Naziism free to work its will, first in Europe, and then in South America.

The facts behind this statement are so amply documented, they have been repeated so often in these pages and elsewhere, that the only remaining need is for their absorption and comprehension by the American people.

Events outside the Hemisphere have written America's destiny across all the seven seas.

Whether America wants such a destiny, or not, is beside the point. We face a plain fact: That the world is forcing America to come of age, to outgrow childisa notions of its place among the Nations, and slowly to accept the responsibilities that are inseparable from power.

Clear Vision Needed

In order to grasp the almost unbelievable danger confronting the United States, it is essential to take a long, deep, realistic look at Europe, and then at the Western Hemisphere.

The United States of America itself is in too great danger for any more wishful thinking and day-dreaming.

There is no point in being disturbed, and none in being afraid. The need is for clear vision and forthright action on a scale hitherto unimagined in this Nation.

As for continental solidarity, it is still a possibility, but only while the United States or friendly naval powers control both the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans.

Sea Control Vital

Invulnerability of the Western Hemisphere to military invasion also is assured as long as the oceans remain in friendly hands. The Bismarck incident, while it ended in elimination of the Nazi battleship, shows what the Atlantic could be without the British Navy.

Alone, the American, South American, and Canadian Navies might be able to do a creditable job of defending the Hemisphere, assuming they were united in this aim. Canada seems safe enough, but South America is full of question marks.

The magnitude of the naval task is indicated in the length of shoreline to be guarded. Atlantic and Pacific coasts from Alaska and Canada to Cape Horn and back total just over 24,000 miles, equivalent to a full girdle of the Equator. And thousands of these miles are completely undefended by shore batteries or land forces capable of repelling a determined invader in possession of naval and air power.

On the South American end of this tremendous defense line, economics exert more influence than battleships or troops. No amount of United States naval or military action within the Western Hemisphere could provide markets for Argentine wheat, or Canadian wheat, or meat, cotton, copper, and oil produced in the Americas.

The Important Question

Any attempt by the Western Hemisphere to live within itself would call for such an economic revamping that, even if it proved theoretically possible, South America would never submit willingly to the process. Not while Nazi agents were fomenting internal disorders, taking over governments, and offering quick markets in Europe for wheat and all the other products now well established in South American production.

It is realization of this South American tieup with Europe that causes General Wood and others to despair of holding or defending the entire Hemisphere.

The question then arises: Can part of the Hemisphere be permitted to fall under Nazi control without endangering the whole Hemisphere?

So powerful is the United States that it could put up a magnificent struggle even if its diplomacy had betrayed it into a last-stand position, cut off from the rest of the world and cut off even from most of South America. Yet economic and military authorities agree that the long-range survival of the United States under those conditions would be problematical.

Naziism's True Nature

The first step in devising an intelligent foreign policy is an awakening to the basic forces now operating in the world, and most prominent among these is Naziism.

It is a phenomenon almost beyond belief, yet apparently the American people have not yet grasped the nature of Naziism and what this means to the Western Hemisphere.

Every isolationist proceeds on the assumption that the Western Hemisphere is, or can be made, so strong within itself that Naziism could be allowed to run a full course of conquest in Europe and Asia without disrupting the Americas.

Such thinking overlooks entirely the nature of Naziism, as well as certain great gaps in the possibilities for hemispheric solidarity if Naziism is permitted to gain control of Europe.

Simon Bolivar Recalled

Naziism does not work along fixed "lines"—it works behind all lines. Naziism seizes upon every weak point in an opponent's national makeup, and exploits these weaknesses. The glaring weakness of inter-American relations is the dependence of South America on Europe to buy 60 per cent of its exports in normal times.

A Nazified Europe would fall heir to this thumbscrew control over South American Nations. Argentina, selling 73 per cent of its exports—wheat, meat, corn—to Europe, cannot look to the United States for a long-range purchase of these competitive commodities.

In view of this economic harness binding Argentina to Europe, must the conclusion be drawn that General Wood is right, and that the most important parts of South America should be conceded forthwith to Hitler?

The "line" so freely stroked across South America from the Atlantic bulge of Brazil to the Pacific instep between Peru and Chile, looks plausible on a flat map. But when you have flown over that country, or walked through its dim jungle paths and seen its violent changes from lowland to upland and then to Andean crags, that drop to coastal deserts, you remember Simon Bolivar.

Nazi Promises

Bolivar once toiled through similar country farther north in his march on Bogotá. Anyone who has read accounts of that epic struggle can see at once that more soldier-hours would be required to defend General Wood's proposed line across South America than to defend all of South America's coasts by an intelligent co-ordination of naval, land, and air power.

America would have to build a Maginot Line 2,500 miles long, across one of the world's most difficult terrains, and man it constantly. Even then, the line would almost certainly fail, even if it could be built.

Also, what about Brazil and Bolivia, countries which are blandly sliced in two by this unrealistic proposal?

You won't find Nazi agents committing blunders of this kind in their public relations with the South Americans. North America still persists too largely in thinking of South America as though it were a vast, inert, undifferentiated mass, vaguely down there somewhere and important only as it bobs up from time to time in calculations about North America's own defense.

Consider the trade outlook alone. Nazi agents already are promising to buy all of Argentina's wheat, meat, corn; all of Brazil's cotton and more of its coffee; Bolivia's tin, and Peru's copper as well as cotton. All that now hinders this trade is the war with Britain, and the British Navy, which forbids German access to South American sea lanes.

Never in American history, and never in world history, has a threat equal to that of Naziism darkened human horizons. Nor can this cloud be removed by military action alone.

America stands as the great democracy. America's destiny is to purify its own democracy, sweep out the cobwebs of sleepiness and apathy, accept its full responsibilities, and help mankind restore its own rightful liberties.

By a Staff Artist

The Topography of Hemisphere Defense

Difficulties of defending any part of South America if other parts have been yielded are portrayed graphically, with "lines" representing two current proposals for less than total Hemisphere defense.

North, South, East, West:

June's New Horizons ..... ***By Frank L. Perrin***

Gradually, in a country still so far beyond the range of flying ships and the boom of enemy guns that the hardships of war are as yet barely realized, there has come a clearer vision of new duties and new responsibilities. Now the marching thousands in caps and gowns prepare to espouse a cause long regarded as established and adequately defended. Horizons hidden from the view of the young men and young women graduates of recent years have suddenly appeared above the smoke and clouds rising from the world's battlefields.

Some of these young people, it may be, because of confusions and persuasive prophecies, have been led to believe that the liberties and opportunities, the privileges and the immunities, which they may have rather lightly cherished, have already been lost against the tremendous odds of organized tyranny, ignorance, and paganism. In this new horizon, and in the light of reason, they are making intelligent and honest appraisals.

It is important at this moment, and indeed necessary, to determine by impartial judgment and accurate analysis, what of that propounded and imbibed in schools, colleges, and universities is valuable, and what of it is hindering in undertaking, and in doing, the work of our own world today.

There is more than a suspicion that the teachings and counsels under which many of the young men and young women in colleges have sat, during recent years, have not been sympathetic or in accord with American or democratic ideals.

It is apparent from evidence easily attainable that parents who have made sacrifices to advance the training and education of their sons and daughters, as well as those who have been taxed to support the public schools, have paid for something, in many provable cases, which has been both harmful and subversive.

Accumulating proofs convince even the less fearful or anxious observer that in all the democracies, great and small, the righteous warfare against aggressive evil in government did not begin soon enough. More than this, it is becoming increasingly plain that in the Western Hemisphere, and especially in the United States, the enlistment of assertive moral forces is still lagging. In every community, to speak generally, there exist destructive influences, some organized and some sporadic, which are actively opposing that which is sacred if democracy is to be defended and preserved.

At the moment, if the boys and girls just coming from the schools and colleges can divest themselves of whatever bias they may have absorbed as a result of disloyal teaching, no one is better equipped to uncover and disclose the activities within their home communities than they.

We do not require a special dispensation from the F. B. I. One need not wear a star of authority or carry a search warrant. The only equipment necessary is courage begotten by loyalty and love of home and country. There is great need of such a crusade as these young people can organize and carry on until the last secret foe is brought out into the open.

Just what does this call for organization of an unarmed posse comitatus imply? It signifies, actually, nothing less than the regrettable fact that those of us who should long ago have sensed the dangers to which youth has been exposed, have been recreant and careless in our guardianship.

We have been too patient and too unaware in listening, without dissent, to the arguments of those who, some honestly and some for reasons now becoming more and more apparent, have sought to lull us to sleep under the influences of a mild soporific.

In Boston, a few days ago, following a usual custom, several thousand boys in the public schools marched along a route in perfect order and to martial music which all loved. None of the boys wore the emblem of any foreign or alien order. None, it is hoped and believed, acknowledged allegiance to any banner but the one at the head of his column or division.

And yet it must not be forgotten that in these marching groups there were those susceptible to the persuasions of defeatist or overtly antagonistic propagandists. Do we rest too confidently in the belief that they cannot be erroneously influenced?

We all, no matter what our environment, no matter what may have been our past experiences, no matter how firmly grounded we are in our faith, have come, with the youth, the young men and young women, the boys and the girls, to new and somewhat unfamiliar horizons. And yet we must all go forward. There is no retreat, no bypath. There is confidence that the beacon light, however far in the distance, is guiding us all aright.

To Change the Subject:

Page Mr. H. G. Wells ..... ***By Margaret Williamson***

It may have been the first warm day in that part of southern New Hampshire. The sun scorched the asphalt surface of the gasoline station yard as a woman driver turned in. She was faintly annoyed by the heat, and now the attendant kept her waiting.

But, when he emerged finally into the glare, he was apologetic. "Sorry, ma'am." Then, with a friendly grin: "That engine's so quiet, I didn't even hear you come in."

How very satisfactory! If there was one thing the driver appreciated, it was praise of her new car which was the last word in ultramodern gadgets. Notably, it was without a clutch. After all, people argued, a clutch never had been anything but an acute annoyance. For the first few days, this woman's left foot had waved helplessly about in space, hitting nothing of any practical use and finally submitting to inaction. Why should it work, if the government—that is to say, the machinery—would readily support it? As a matter of fact, it was astonishing how quickly the left foot became resigned to a passive role.

The woman sat back and awaited results. Stripping off her gloves which were too warm, anyhow, for a day like that, she searched in her handbag for the correct change. At this point she realized that there was no sound of gasoline flowing through the hose into her car's tank. Instead, there was a suspicious silence. Then a curly black head appeared at her elbow. "Beg pardon, ma'am," somewhat sheepishly. "But would you mind telling me where I put in the gas?"

What a Question

There was an outrageous question. Just imagine a service station man asking a thing like that! Who would know about cars if not a fellow who had been born and brought up in their company?

Unwillingly, the driver clambered out of her new car which, believe it or not, demands a special technique in order to avoid the barking of shins and the bumping of heads. But out she got and strolled around to the rear of the car. Prepared to point and expostulate, the words and gestures froze before they could take shape. For, obviously, there was no place to put in the gasoline. All was smooth and sleek and expertly contrived: that long sweep of the rear fenders, those low-clinging devices which house the signal lights, the shining black cover of the luggage compartment. There simply was no place to put in the gasoline.

Did that mean the new car did not require any? Possibly it was just that. So far, to be explicit, for the fortnight during which she had possessed that car, the driver merely had waved a hand at an obsequious garage man and said: "Fill it up, please." Never yet had she seen the thing accomplished.

Presently the two were standing there, quite helpless with laughter. Where should they search next? The man got down on his hands and knees and looked under the car to locate the gasoline tank. "It's there all right," he announced. "You must get at it from inside the luggage compartment." So the key was fetched; and for some time the lock stuck fast, but then it yielded.

No Tank Inside

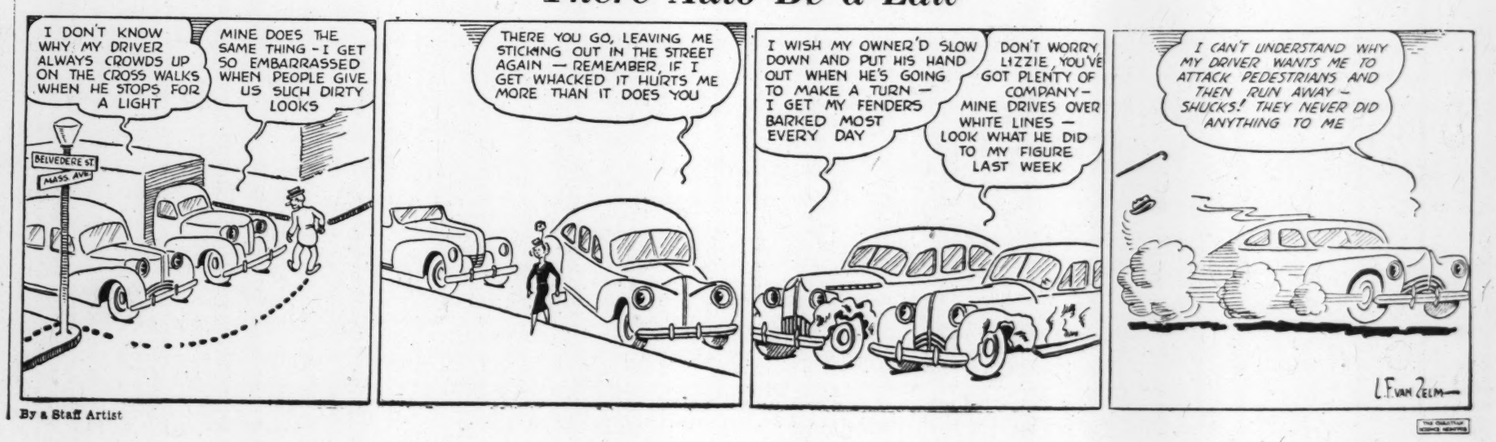
Nothing was inside except the spare tire and a neat box of tools. So that settled that, and the investigation proceeded. All at once the man lifted one of those smart lights on a rear fender—the left one, to be precise—and there was the place where the gasoline went in. It was so cleverly contrived no one ever would guess.

Again the two indulged in joint amusement. Where was this business of clever devices leading? Was it going to need supermen to cope with it? Or was the appeal directed at morons?

For instance, was everything becoming so effortless that one would just push a button labeled "Church," or "School," or "Mary's house," or "Symphony Hall," or "Pleasant drive in the country?" Would one arrive thus, without the least exertion on his part? H. G. Wells could tell. No one understands better the intricacies of men and machines. But Mr. Wells had not been present when needed.

So the driver got into the car, somewhat humbled but vastly instructed; and the station man remarked cheerfully: "Well, if ever you need a chauffeur for that car, I'd sure like the job."

There Auto Be a Law


I DON'T KNOW WHY MY DRIVER ALWAYS CROWDS UP ON THE CROSS WALKS WHEN HE STOPS FOR A LIGHT
MINE DOES THE SAME THING - I GET SO EMBARRASSED WHEN PEOPLE GIVE US SUCH DIRTY LOOKS
BELVEDERE ST.
MASS AVE.
THERE YOU GO, LEAVING ME STICKING OUT IN THE STREET AGAIN — REMEMBER, IF I GET WHACKED IT HURTS ME MORE THAN IT DOES YOU
I WISH MY OWNER'D SLOW DOWN AND PUT HIS HAND OUT WHEN HE'S GOING TO MAKE A TURN — I GET MY FENDERS BARKED MOST EVERY DAY
DON'T WORRY, LIZZIE, YOU'VE GOT PLENTY OF COMPANY — MINE DRIVES OVER WHITE LINES — LOOK WHAT HE DID TO MY FIGURE LAST WEEK
I CAN'T UNDERSTAND WHY MY DRIVER WANTS ME TO ATTACK PEDESTRIANS AND THEN RUN AWAY — SHUCKS! THEY NEVER DID ANYTHING TO ME
L. F. VAN ZELM

By a Staff Artist

Spanish Refugees in France Lead Precarious Existence

PARIS, Via Berlin (AP) — One hundred thousand Spaniards, remnant of the half million crowded across the Pyrenees by the Spanish civil war, remain trapped now between the increasingly difficult conditions in France and an uncertain welcome in their homeland.

These thousands huddle in poorly provided concentration camps or live meagerly here and there about France.

Unestimated hundreds, moreover, stand constantly in fear that somehow they or their families may fall into the hands of their foes in their homeland.

Numbers of these Spaniards have been in France since the outbreak of the civil war in 1937, but the huge bulk of them, a number estimated at about 450,000, were driven over the border in the spring of 1939 by the collapse of the Republican Army under Gen. Francisco Franco's drive into Catalonia.

Included were combattants of all kinds, as well as civilians, farmers, civil servants, women, children, artists—a whole cross section of Spanish life. Most of them shared one thing in common—they had left all they owned in Spain and arrived in France hungry and helpless only half a dozen months before France herself was involved in war with Germany.

Situation Worse Now

Since the collapse of France last year, their situation has become even less happy, if possible, because France's capacity to aid them has been reduced.

Some fell fighting for France against Germany on the Western Front. Others were lost around Narvik where they were sent as a part of a French expeditionary force to Norway.

Thousands have sought new homes in the Americas which were discovered and explored by their forefathers centuries ago. Still others, an unestimated number, are members of the Foreign Legion associated with Gen. Charles de Gaulle's forces in Africa.

A great number also have returned to Spain after being assured that those whose hands were not guilty of "political" crimes would be welcomed.

What has become of the Spanish Republican leaders?

Alcala Zamora, first President of the second Republic, had left Spain before the civil war broke out. He first lived in Paris in a small inexpensive hotel with his wife and daughters. Ultimately he took a ship from Marseille for South America. The ship, however, was forced to stop at Dakar where the former President is awaiting an opportunity to resume his journey. He and his family are forced to live sparingly.

Companys Reported Shot

The second President of the Spanish Republic, Manuel Azaña, had settled in a rather sumptuous villa at Arcachon, a southern Atlantic seaside resort. He fell ill and when the Germans invaded this part of France, he was taken to Montauban, in the unoccupied zone, and passed on.

The President of Catalonia, Manuel Companys, had taken refuge at La Baule, a fashionable seaside resort south of Brittany on the French Atlantic coast. He was arrested there when the Germans moved in and transferred to Spain. Spaniards here received information that he was shot.

Juan Antonio Aguirre, President of the Basque Republic formed after the civil war began, was in Belgium when the German armies swept in. Information was received here that he was allowed to leave the Continent recently for Latin America.

Still other leaders of various grades in the Spanish Republic have been transferred to Spain at various times to be tried.

Numbers of the Spanish intellectual groups have found haven in England. Still others—professors, doctors, writers—eke out an existence in Paris and elsewhere in France giving language or music lessons. Quite a number have been given employment by the occupying German forces and still others have moved into Germany to work in the factories there which are eagerly seeking skilled or unskilled laborers.

Architectural Note, London, 1941

© Fox

Typical Bomb Shelter in New British Dining Room

This concrete and steel shelter is built in the dining room of a British suburban home. The top bunk can be let down to form a settee.

Raid Shelters in British Dining Rooms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Warm and comfortable indoor shelters are gradually replacing the cold Andersons and other murky underground structures which were built in many gardens of private houses here at the beginning of the war.

Decorated to harmonize with the furnishings the shelters take their place in suburban or town villa as part of the equipment of the modern dining room. Some types house four adult sleepers comfortably. Others are made for two adults and two children. In some the top bunk can be let down to form a settee.

The Government-sponsored type of indoor shelter can be converted into a table. It is built of steel, 6 ft. 6 in. long by 4 ft. wide. The top is a stout sheet of steel; the floor is sprung to make a comfortable base for a mattress. The sides, of steel mesh, can be removed when the top is being used for a table. The shelter is supplied in sections for assembly by the housholders themselves in accordance with simple instructions.

Mr. Herbert Morrison, Minister for Home Security, in announcing the new design in the House of Commons, said that though it was not proof against a direct hit, he considered it excellent cover from the debris of a two- or three-story house. The shelter had been tested by dropping a heavy weight on it and by a swinging blow like that of a collapsing floor.

A number of areas, where the need for shelters is specially urgent, have been chosen for priority distribution in the early stages of the scheme.

The Government plans to supply these shelters free to people with incomes of £350 or less. The income limit for free issue of the Anderson shelter was £250.

Education

The Private Boarding School Seeks to Teach Art of Living Together, Also Personal Adjustment, Says Williston Head

This month, Williston Academy is celebrating its centenary. One of the historic old academies for which New England is famous, it stands today as a modern college preparatory school for boys, widely known for its wholesome, sincere, and democratic atmosphere.

By Archibald V. Galbraith
Head Master of Williston Academy, Easthampton, Mass.
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It is becoming more and more clear that people have to learn the art of living together, keeping their individualities distinct, free to form their own judgments and to follow their own tastes, but under the necessity of respecting the rights of others, of giving consideration to their needs, and above all bound by the obligation to subordinate their desires to the welfare of all. The modern boarding school attempts to build up a community in which these ideals are dominant and in which each individual not only is given a chance to take an active part but is surrounded by influences which lead to his voluntary participation in the process. It is only by the experience of living and participating in a community dominated by democratic idealism and getting the feel of the cordial and friendly helpfulness which is characteristic of any such community, that young people will attain the conviction of faith in democracy necessary to its fulfillment.

Course of Study Broadening

The course of study is steadily broadening to include new subjects suitable for genuine intellectual development and likely to meet the long or short range needs of pupils. The emphasis is upon skills which experience shows to be basic. The learning of facts is no longer the aim of education but merely the first step toward learning how to use them and what their significance is.

In the early days of such a school as Williston, there were no extra-curricular activities; even a literary and debating society was frowned on as likely to distract students from their studies. Today the formal classes are supplemented by a wide range of extra - curricular opportunities, some closely linked with school studies, such as the school publications and the literary and debating society, others designed to give opportunity for creative expression, such as the Dramatic Club, the Glee Club, and the Orchestra. An Inter-Preparatory School Art Association helps in developing artistic interests.

Games once looked upon as a wasteful if not a sinful misuse of time now have their place not merely in building up the health of youth but likewise in bringing out qualities of co-operation with others, in causing forgetfulness of self in a loyalty shared with others, and in developing self-control and consideration for others—all under the banner of exhilarating fun.

Personal Adjustment

Perhaps the most serious problem of life today is personal adjustment, which has to be made often under difficult conditions. Many of the maladjustments prominent in adult life are now recognized as having their beginnings in youth. Had their importance been recognized in their early stages, they could have been removed or at least greatly modified. It has proved to be possible to do much with boys who show signs of varied degrees of emotional instability and often it is possible to enlist the co-operation of their better adjusted schoolmates in the problem and its solution.

The question of a boy's eventual vocation is a serious one and much thought in the good school goes into ways of diagnosing vocational aptitudes and helping boys to find their niche in life. Some evidence emerges from a boy's classroom work, some from the extracurricular activities in which he engages, some from the use he makes of his leisure, some from the ambition he cherishes. Thus far no single criterion has been developed which is reliable and probably none ever will be. In the final analysis the bent of the individual is likely always to rule his final choices, but the school can and should be of material assistance to boys in helping them to discover and develop their mental, moral, physical, and emotional resources and thereby find the field of their vocation.

It is clear that all the foregoing are individual problems, not susceptible of treatment in a mass but requiring careful study of each boy from every possible viewpoint. As complete an understanding of a boy as can be gained from personal observation and judgment and from impersonal tests, is the first requisite to helping him find himself. The school of today has vastly better means at its command not only for arriving at an adequate appraisal of a boy but not less for prescribing for his particular needs. A promising start has been made in the direction of individualizing education, not with the idea of accentuating differences but to enable each individual to make the most of himself and to contribute his maximum to the common welfare.

Just as, in the day 100 years ago when Samuel Williston founded Williston Academy, there was great need of privately endowed schools to provide the best quality of preparation for college and for life, so today the need is equally great. With many public schools overcrowded and often unable usually to provide the personnel necessary for the careful and thorough training of all students and for that attention to individual differences which exist among students and which require personal study and treatment, the private school is more and more becoming the resort of students who seek a high quality of secondary education. In that search they look for inspiring as well as thorough teaching, they expect a program of physical education which will improve their health and enable them to acquire pleasurable athletic skills, they want opportunities to try themselves out and to develop latent talent. They long to be able to hold their own in the company of their contemporaries, they crave friendship with boys outside their home town circle, and in getting to know boys from distant parts of the United States they feel themselves better Americans. Perhaps most of all they are desperately eager for a working philosophy of life which will strengthen and justify their idealism and form the reservoir of spiritual power they need as they face the problems of today.

New Steel Mill to Aid Vancouver Ship Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER—Canada's Pacific Coast industry has made a long stride with the launching of a new steel mill in Vancouver to cater to the growing requirements of British Columbia's shipbuilding program.

The plant is to be built and financed by the Dominion Bridge Company, which plans to move its furnace and mill equipment from Calgary to the coast during the next few weeks. The Calgary plant, long idle, will be dismantled.

The Vancouver mill will not smelt ore, although that development may follow the present preliminary step. It will for the time being deal only with scrap metal —steel and iron—that has been accumulating in British Columbia at the rate of about 70,000 tons annually.

Before the war a large proportion of this scrap was exported, some going to Japan, but imposition of an embargo resulted in a large surplus over the normal requirements of established foundries. This material will now be processed by the new steel plant and converted into angles and rods for the use of engineering plants and machine shops manufacturing engines, boilers, windlasses and winches, and other auxiliary equipment for the 9,500-ton steel cargo ships being built in five British Columbia yards.

The project will accomplish two primary purposes. First, it will expedite delivery of steel and reduce the pressure on Eastern mills, which are already having difficulty in meeting all requirements. Secondly, it will reduce imports of steel from the United States, thus helping to conserve U. S. dollars.

It is expected that much of the plate steel required by the coast shipbuilding program will come from the East, but most of the steel required for other purposes will be produced from now on here.

The scheme is in line with the policy enunciated by the Wartime Merchant Shipping, Ltd., headed by H. R. MacMillan of Vancouver, whose business it is to direct the building of the British Columbia fleet of 100 cargo carriers and manage all Canada's merchant vessels during the war.

Recognizing the possibility of bottlenecks developing in supplying the requirements of the West Coast from steel mills in the East, MacMillan's organization has been trying to decentralize production of ship steel as much as possible.

The British Columbia Government, meanwhile, is undertaking a survey with a view to ascertaining the economic aspects of an ore-treating steel mill on this coast, to cost $5,000,000 or more.

80 Highly Trained Watchers Guard St. Paul's From Bombs

LONDON, June 7 (BPS)—One of the most select company of fire-watchers in Great Britain are the 80 men, including distinguished architects, churchmen and engineers, who nightly keep watch over famous St. Paul's Cathedral.

Although St. Paul's has twice been bombed with severe damage the cathedral's massive gilded dome, surmounted by its cross, still rides London's skyline; and, owing to a unique and successful system of fire-watching, it appears that the cathedral never will fall a victim to incendiary bombs.

So successful has been the system employed at St. Paul's that the guardians of other famous British structures and buildings have come from all over the country to study it.

The whole of the permanent staff of St. Paul's, who before the war were normally engaged in maintenance and repair work, have been specially trained to deal with any incendiaries falling by day.

The 80 night watchers are volunteers who have subjected themselves to a rigid training. Everyone has been provided with a plan of every part of the cathedral. They have memorized every staircase window, every ledge and nook and cranny that might form a resting place for an incendiary.

They have been taught how to get themselves quickly to the roof, high over London; they have been shown where every fire extinguisher is located, every hose and water conduit, every sand bucket, rake and shovel.

The whole system is co-ordinated from a control room in the crypt. A special code word has been devised for each staircase and each vital part of the building—a word easily heard over the telephone and impossible to confuse.

As soon as an emergency occurs, a "shift" officer in the control room issues orders sending men to their patrols and transferring help from one part of the cathedral to another. This officer also has to fill the gaps when a volunteer must miss a night on duty.

At commanding points on the roof are two or three men who must telephone news of every fire-bomb which they are unable to extinguish themselves. Extra help is then mobilized by the "shift" officer in the control room.

The roll of St. Paul's night firewatchers has always been kept a secret, even though some of the names are among the most famous in the country. They are all men who cherish a great love for the cathedral.

Berlin's Plan: 400,000 More Houses by 1950

BERLIN (AP)—On the theory that insufficient housing has prompted many couples to limit the size of their families, the Nazi regime has made plans for a postwar building program designed to give Berlin 400,000 additional dwellings by 1950.

The new structures, planned principally to the south but also north and east of the Reich's Capital, would house an additional 1,600,000 inhabitants.

A spokesman for Albert Speer, general building inspector for Berlin, says "families have been reduced in size because of inadequate space."

The construction program is undergoing preparatory experimental phases. Some units have been erected and studied from the standpoints of cost and utility. Eighty per cent of the new dwellings are to consist of four rooms and bath.

A General Program

The residential construction is part of a general program intended to care for a population of about 6,000,000, compared with the present 4,500,000.

Many of the public buildings were laid out in 1700 when Berlin had a population of 50,000. Since then, rings of growth around this nucleus have resulted in irregular but monotonous rows of five-story apartment buildings in which the bulk of the population is housed. Adding to the heterogeneous effect was the annexation of numerous suburbs.

The mile-long Unter den Linden sufficed for the 50,000 population, a building expert explained, showing a modern city map on which the famed street looked like a needle in a haystack. But now two new traffic lanes, the north-south axis 25 miles long and the east-west axis 30 miles long, intersect the belt highway. Envisioned are two railway terminals at either end of the north-south axis to take the place of numerous stations scattered throughout the city.

Lakes for Konigsplatz

Even the meandering River Spee is to be diverted. The river is to be tunneled under the Konigsplatz to make several lakes in that section.

Among the most ambitious projects is a group of military buildings to constitute a memorial. One structure would be 300 feet tall, the nearest approach to a skyscraper hereabouts, and there would be a soldiers hall approximately 700 feet long and 200 feet tall.

The fact that public building has not been entirely suspended during the war, the spokesman said, was indicated by completion of the Reichs Chancellory, German Tourist Building, Italian and Japanese Embassies and Danish Legation Building, "and the Yugoslav Legation Building, for which some other use will be found."

Lincoln's Adopted State To Honor Anniversary

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 7 (AP)—The birthday anniversary of Abraham Lincoln is about to be made a full legal holiday in Illinois, 76 years after the Civil War President's passing. Bills designating Feb. 12 as a holiday for banks, schools and public institutions have been enacted by the Legislature and sent to Gov. Dwight H. Green for signature.

Every German Success Spurs Nazi Agents in South America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile — German military successes are invariably followed by more aggressive comportment of Nazi agents and intensification of propaganda in South America.

Information reaching this correspondent from several neighboring countries show that these local results have been repeated with the expulsion of the British from Greece, though the attitude of German residents, as a whole, has been sobered by full knowledge of the increasing North American association with the democracies.

Considerable commotion was caused in Ecuador, especially in educational circles, by an unsuccessful attempt to interest Guayaquil students to organize a national cell in the "Nazi International," directed from Berlin. The "program of study" for the proposed local group included the subjects of Aryan racial superiority, benefits attending co-operation between a Nazi Europe and South America, Roman Catholicism of yesterday and today and the commercial motive in customs, sports, and arts.

This proposition, from the Nazi headquarters in Berlin for the "international study of political, religious and ethnographic questions," was first addressed to a secondary student. Flattered on his "intellectual status and high prestige among the collegial masses," he was then asked to accept his designation as corresponding member and representative in Ecuador of the Berlin organization.

The Radio Universo of Quito reported, from an authoritative source, that the Ecuadorean Foreign Office declared Secretary Arno Halusa of the German Legation persona non grata. This, it said, was because of an incident provoked by Herr Halusa at the city airport. He is reported, on grounds of diplomatic immunity, to have refused customs revision of a bulky packet handed him by a German air passenger bound from Panama to Lima. The same source declared that Herr Halusa served previously in Vienna and Washington.

Reports on Occupation

Early May produced more punch in German propaganda in Bolivia but, unfortunately for the Nazi agents, an expansion in organization and distribution was offset by the declarations of Gen. Carlos Quintanilla, former President and Ambassador to the Vatican. The newspaper La Razon quoted him as returning from Europe "horrified by the great misery caused by the invaders in occupied countries."

General Quintanilla, as Bolivians know, has always been an admirer of Germany and its army system. But what he saw in Europe were not "military defenders of nationality, but a victorious though unfettered army ruling by oppression and plunder." In Germany he found "only talk of world dominion, that of 'vital space' having already ceased," while the people live "under terror and the lash."

Holland and Belgium, formerly prosperous, are "terrorized," he says, while Italy, "where Germany is hated," there is hunger and misery. He reported the Spanish army opposed to collaboration with Germany but was convinced that the invasion of the peninsula, including Portugal, was at hand.

"Solid Union" Proposed

Through La Razon, General Quintanilla warned that Germany had designs against the American Continent. He considered that the countries of the Western Hemisphere, regardless of political differences, should form a "solid union against Germany."

This warning emanates not only from a confessed admirer of Germany but from one who also received his education in German military establishments.

In few southern countries has Nazi propaganda received such an effective douche from an authoritative source, though there are symptoms in Argentina and Chile that leaders of opinion are less reticent in expression despite German military successes.

Former President Augustin P. Justo of Argentina, without committing himself to recognition of a German menace, admitted that the "rapidly increasing growth of anti-democratic feeling in the Americas" must be detained. Señor Justo has never been excessively liberal in outlook.

The Radical Convention, indorsing the outlook of Party leaders, including former President Marcelo de Alvear, declared its international platform in this way: We desire neutrality but we are not neutrals. We denounce Fascists, Nazis, and Communists, repudiate totalitarianism and reaffirm the democratic creed. We sympathize with the nations defending democratic liberty and ask for "vigilant neutrality." We recommend an American continental understanding on defense, economy, and culture, without affecting national sovereignty.

Dr. Mario Bravo, a former Socialist senator, declared that an excellent chance of uniting the Chilean, Argentine, and Brazilian naval fleets in defense of the southern continent was lost through fear of transgressing "strict neutrality." Neutrality today, he considered, meant talking about national sovereignty while hostile agents proceeded tenaciously with their infiltration.

There are almost daily incidents in Buenos Aires and the provinces illustrating the spontaneous enthusiasm of the people for the Allied and democratic cause but embarrassing the authorities and forcing occasionally to take what appears to be reluctant action. An order was recently given for the detention of Enrique P. Oses, the editor of the totalitarian organ El Pampero.

The German Ambassador, Edmundo von Thermann, undismayed by the unpopularity of Naziism among the Argentines, never fails to protest if he considers conventional bounds have been passed. He was especially annoyed when the weekly Desfile and daily Accion Argentina denounced a supposed putsch organized by local Germans for Dec. 10 next and compared Herr Hitler with Al Capone. It was a "crime," he told the Foreign Minister.

In Chile there was a pleasant surprise for many citizens when the popular press represented Miguel Cruchaga, President of the Senate and prominent internationalist, as discriminating between the old and the new Germany. The name of Señor Cruchaga, a leader in Chile-German cultural life, has often been capitalized by the local Nazi propaganda machine.

The newspaper Defensa, run by a pro-Allied organization, devoted a whole edition to denunciation of alleged Nazi infiltration. It declared the espionage organization was directed by Werner Siering, manager of the Bayer branch in Chile, who is supposed to have key men in the posts and telegraphs, the railways and the police. Another name mentioned was Arthur Kast of the Transocean news agency.

The Ercilla review denounced Federico Schaeffer, who was declared to have purchased 20 kilometers of littoral, including Huanaqueros Bay, between Tongoy and Coquimbo, whence he expelled all rural workers and fishermen. According to this journalistic source, Herr Schaeffer, styled Nazi leader of Coquimbo Province, has cleared his ground for use as a plane-landing station while preparations go forward to use the bay as a supply base.

Your Little Boy

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A dash of mischief and bravery, too,
Sprinkle with cheer and laughter and joy;
And this is what makes your little BOY.

DAISY STANFORD

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The third Summer Seminar in Arabic and Islamic Studies will be held in the Graduate College, Princeton University, under the direction of Prof. Philip K. Hitti. The six weeks session will begin June 21. Courses include Arabic, Turkish, and Persian languages, Arab history and literature, Turkish history, and Islamic art and archaeology.

News Bulletin, Institute of International Education.

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A Child Should Be Making Simple and Interesting Things With His Hands

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Everyone agrees that handicrafts are valuable as an aid in developing dexterity, accuracy, ingenuity. Children derive a profound satisfaction from manipulating materials with their hands. Because the average child can express himself aptly with his hands long before he is able to express himself through the medium of the academic skills, he should have early and continuous opportunity so to express himself.

There was James, a 10-year-old who entered a summer workshop of mine, with the words, "I've always wanted to make a boat; but my father wouldn't let me use his tools, and my mother wouldn't let me clutter up the basement." When he learned that he had unlimited access to tools and materials, and that he needn't worry about clutter, the enthusiasm with which he plunged into the business of building a boat was good to witness. And there are pleasant memories of three children who had always had expensive toys. When through a chance visit to the workshop they glimpsed the simple joys of making toys with their hands, they chose this pastime in preference to more luxurious entertainment. For several days, until necessity took them away, they spent most of their waking hours sawing, hammering, painting, weaving, and the workshop vibrated to an undertone of muted purring.

A craft project is likely to be more valuable educationally than unrelated handwork, and is almost certain to hold the children's interest longer. A project may evolve from any group interest or any unit of work at hand. A most satisfying one developed one year with a class of third and fourth grade children. It started with the children's perennial interest in boat making. I cast about for some means of tying up that interest with regular lessons. With the guidance of some books on the evolution of sailing ships a fascinating study of transportation unfolded which, in the course of the ensuing months, correlated history, geography, reading and composition with the craft activities.

We began with prehistoric man and his log dugout; each child made a tiny dugout. From that we traced the sequence of ideas to the first sail boat—a replica of the dugout with a scrap of leather for the sail. A small caveman made of pipe cleaner and scantly draped in the finger of an old kid glove added a touch of realism and humor. Thenceforth the project expanded of its own momentum.

We studied the ancient Egyptians and made a Nile boat. We learned about the early Phoenicians and their trading on the Mediterranean. We traced the progress of civilization westward. Happily there are today many supplementary readers and story books on these subjects, so we had excellent material, and how the children did devour it! Excursions to two museums complemented the book studies. This project consumed an entire school year and furnished us endless inspiration. In addition to the boats already mentioned we made simple models of famous ships that have played a part in our history—the Santa Maria, the Mayflower, the Half Moon. We made the Constitution, and the children learned with many thrills the part "Old Ironsides" had in driving the pirates from the Mediterranean. The making of Robert Fulton's Clermont brought forth many good historical facts.

An increasing number of teachers are correlating handicrafts with industrial arts. In a simple way the children are given first-hand experience in the industrial processes. The growth of the textile industry is one basis for this plan. If the study chances to deal with wool the children are given tools such as were used centuries ago. The life of the shepherds in Bible times furnishes a picturesque background. Stories, pictures, dramatization give vitality to the project.

Then the children are given some raw wool and some wool carders made after the ancient models. After they have carded the wool they spin the fibers into thread on a "little spinster" which was invented by a teacher; they dye the wool and weave it into rugs or scarfs. These activities naturally lead to a study of the machine processes, and a better understanding of the inter-relations of workers.

A. B.

© Fox

Children From London Who Have Been Evacuated to Monmouthshire Are Keen School Gardeners

Two Teachers That Made A Lasting Difference

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Children learn in various ways, just as adults do. We know that one of the motives that inspire learning is imitation. What a magnificent challenge that is to all of us who are trying to teach children!

In the eighth grade in a small New Hampshire town I had a teacher who accomplished two things for a group of boys and girls. First, she taught us the satisfaction of doing a job well and completely. "Don't try to do so much, boys and girls," she would say. "Do less but do it better." When we would write a two-page composition, she would ask us to put it on one page without eliminating any of our ideas. And secondly, she taught us to enjoy reading.

We saw that she did her work well. She practiced what she told us, and in that one year before she moved to a larger community, she gave us, by example, a lifegoal of inestimable value. She so very evidently enjoyed good reading that we as a group of young 'teen-age boys and girls wanted to receive the same inspiration and joy she did. She did not spoil the effect by tediously analyzing and picking it to pieces. We knew that good reading gave her happiness. Unconsciously, we imitated her, and to a certain group of people today that lesson of reading has meant happiness and satisfaction.

Then there was a college professor who theoretically taught Shakespeare. Practically, he taught a course in common sense philosophy. Over the years a favorite saying comes back, and because he was an example for us to imitate, he was a true teacher. He said something to this effect. "Very few of life's daily happenings should excite us. If we let petty and trivial matters use our energy, we won't be able to get stirred over the really big things!" Along with this went two quotations which we were always careful to use in examinations! At the time, of course, we congratulated each other on our acumen. Now, we realize it must have given him a quiet smile of amused satisfaction.

The king-becoming graces,
As justice, verity, temperance, stableness,
Bounty, perseverance, mercy, lowliness,
Devotion, patience, courage, fortitude

The other was:

Here is everything advantageous to life.
True; save the means to live.

His life was an example of the first; he had many "advantages to life" and also had the "means to live." No one can estimate his influence on boys and girls. He taught many years in the college, and one suspects that thousands of young people learned a vital life lesson by imitating him. On my part, many a day in the midst of details, pressure, and mounting tension, I have stopped and thought, "No use getting excited over this."

H. S. P.

Satisfying Normal Curiosity Helps Child to Grow

The Family Forum

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

My Dear Forumites:

The regular meeting of the small group of community club women was being pushed aside by long-drawn rehearsal of a recent neighborhood tragedy. It had happened to a 4-year-old child who had been playing with matches. Finally, one mother saw a way not only to end the profitless recital of details but to restore order for the meeting, and gain a lesson as well.

"If mothers would only try to know a child better," she exclaimed, "to understand him and meet his needs! It is hard at such a time to say that the mother is to blame. Yet, when she found the child in possession of matches, she merely punished him and put the box of matches out of reach. A thirst for knowing about something is not satisfied nor the spark of curiosity extinguished by punishment and forbidding. How much better if the mother had recognized a legitimate desire to learn and led her child naturally into the normal use of matches. 'Come, Bonnie, let's burn the trash in the incinerator. Mother will get it ready and you shall light it!' Then the desire would have been met, explanations about being careful would be given, and the little one would never have felt that she needed to sneak off alone to experience the fascination of fire."

The rule is simple, yet important. A child is always wanting to learn about something, and many things can lead to trouble, if without help. So, no matter what the subject—matches, knives, guns, babies, or money—if a child shows an interest, we can try to satisfy it in a natural way. Then we are not only protecting the child but also making of him a friend.

(Mrs.) F. R., Oregon

Our Family Sings Together, Too
Ohio

Dear Friends:

I was interested in reading Mrs. H. L. N.'s letter in the May 10th issue of this column, in which she tells about her family singing our hymns, while driving. Our family does this too, and we have been so glad to be able to purchase the small paper-covered book of 45 hymns, words and music, selected from The Christian Science Hymnal, for we can keep this in the compartment of the car and use it while we sing. We do not like to take our large Hymnal on trips because it is likely to get mussed or soiled. These small books have seven of Mrs. Eddy's hymns, and are indexed and cost only 10 cents in Christian Science Reading Rooms.

I have always enjoyed reading the letters in our Family Forum column and hope more readers of the Education Page will take time to write to it.

(Mrs.) E. B. O., Ohio

A Saturday Column

Founder of Williston Was Far Ahead of His Time

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A better understanding of the physical needs of boys and a willingness on the part of educators to provide a constructive outlet for their energies would have obviated much of the disorder which especially characterized schools and colleges in the years from 1840 to 1890. Greater open-mindedness as to what was suitable subject matter for the curriculum in that same period would have reclaimed many an able boy whose bent was not along the line of Latin and Greek. Samuel Williston was far ahead of his time in realizing that in both these respects the schools of his time were lacking; he sought to remedy these lacks in pioneer and unorthodox fashion, the one with a magnificent gymnasium in 1863 and a plan of physical education, the other by the English course.

A. V. G.

First Polish School In Great Britain

The London Times Educational Supplement reports that the first Polish school in Great Britain, which is housed in a University Hall in the London area, has in attendance approximately 100 boys of 14 years or more. During a recent official visit to the school the Polish President, Mr. Raczkiewicz, urged the students to make every effort to profit by their stay in England in order to become leaders of "an education and social renaissance in their stricken country" after the war.

News Bulletin, Institute of International Education.

How Radio Adds to the 'L'arnin'' In Little Schools Far Back In the Kentucky Hills

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

St. Helens, Ky.

For a long time the remote mountain sections of Kentucky have known about radios. The University of Kentucky has had "listening centers" scattered throughout the mountains for some time. These listening centers, to which the mountain people trooped from out of the hills and hollows down dusky twilight trails to hear the miraculous contraption which brought them in contact with things beyond their ken, worked exceedingly well. So well, in fact, that they now have a broadcasting system of their own.

This broadcasting station, WBKY, located at Beattyville, Lee County, Kentucky, is sponsored by the University of Kentucky and Lee County Board of Education and is believed to be the only one of its kind in the United States.

Primarily, WBKY, which operates on the ultra-high frequency of 42,900 kilocycles, is an educational project. Radios, especially designed to pick up the programs which are broadcasted for two hours each week day, were placed in some 75 rural schools in Lee County. Here the mountain boys and girls receive the benefit of educational programs especially written and transcribed for them at the University.

The boys and girls, too, have a chance to broadcast. Each teacher in Lee County is asked to put on a program at least once a year and great is the joy of each pupil when he gets a chance to go to the county seat to sing or recite in an honest-to-goodness microphone.

After school is over for the year, the radios are removed to post offices or other places where people gather in the various communities to serve as listening centers until school begins again.

Anyone, when the rural schools are not in session, may broadcast, providing he has something of interest to say.

True it is that this project is still in the experimental stage, but so far it has met with great success. Not only has it placed the rugged mountain county of Lee in the national spotlight and brought new interest into the lives of an under-privileged and socially-starved class of people, but it has added another R to education.

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Grover Klemmer Equals Ben Eastman's 440-Yard Record at Pacific C. C. Meet

Travis Had Extraordinary Career

By A. Linde Fowler

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Last week in the golf Hall of Fame series presented in these pages each Saturday I dwelt on the epic matches between Jerome D. Travers and Walter J. Travis many years ago, in which the then youthful Travers had the better of "The Old Man," as Travis was sometimes referred to in those days. It must be borne in mind that youth was on Travers' side and that his gradual, definite supremacy came in the last stages. Before that happened, Travis had won three of our national amateur titles and the British amateur.

The Walter J. Travis career in golf was in certain respects the most extraordinary of anything in the annals of the game. He came to the United States from Australia and was proficient at cricket and billiards, but until 1896, when he was 35 years old, he never tried his hand at golf. His first attempt was on a public course, Van Cortlandt Park, New York, and he became completely infatuated with the game. His first tournament effort, at Van Cortlandt, resulted in a score of 110. Eight years later he was hailed as "the world amateur champion," for he was still holding the U. S. amateur title of 1903 at the time when he went abroad in the spring of 1904 and won the British.

Natural Aptitude

That Travis was able to win our national amateur four years after he first took up golf was due partly to a natural aptitude for any game requiring a good eye and precision, along with which he was of an unusually analytical turn of mind, and once he had begun to seriously study the theories of the golf stroke he was determined to master, to the full extent of his physical powers, the game which so intrigued him. Present-day golf writers will tell of the hours of practice put in by such modern topnotchers as Ben Hogen, Paul Runyan and others of their school, but I doubt that anybody in the history of the game put in more hours of practice than Walter Travis.

Did You Know?

Even though the catcher drops a third strike, allowing batter to reach first base, the pitcher is credited with a strikeout. The catcher, of course, is charged with an error.

No department of the game was neglected in his endeavor to perfect every stroke. His swing was jerky and unorthodox, nothing very pleasing to watch, but his accuracy in these days of winning national and international championships was nothing short of extraordinary, which counterbalanced, along with rare putting, for a little lack of distance. In putting, day in and day out, year in and year out, I have yet to see anybody I would consider his master.

Heady Player

Another thing about Travis was that he was one of the headiest players the game ever knew. One day, during an early-season match, there was threat of snow, and a light fall did come. Out came a red-painted ball. Travis had foreseen the possibilities of snow and prepared for it. He was the first of my ken to sense the advantage, if there was such, of using a different ball at every hole on cold days, for the reason that a ball warmed in the pocket might have slightly more distance than a cold one. Nowadays the star professionals think nothing of using plenty of new balls, but not for the heady reason that Travis did in those olden days.

Back in 1908, in the national amateur at Garden City, L. I., this keenly-minded, heady master was out in the early morning hitting practice shots, a lot of them, from a point 60 to 70 yards short of the 17th green. It so happened that I was there reporting the championship and when I saw this lone figure, off in the distance, I sensed that it was the old master himself. Watching him play all those pitches and then putt on the 17th green, it suddenly dawned on me that foresighted Travis was playing all those shots from a point about where he expected to be on his second shot to that hole, so that in a hard-fought match against a longer hitter who might get home in two, it might be imperative that he, Travis, get his third close enough to go down in one putt, to halve or win. Surely enough, that very day Travis was four down and four to play against Henry H. Wilder of Boston, won the last four holes and won the match at the 41st hole, a new record at that time in extra holes in our national amateur. On the 17th hole, or 35th of the match, Travis did not get his third shot close, but he sank a 22-foot putt in which he had to go over two ridges and a hollow.

It was superb putting, largely, that enabled Travis to win the British amateur in 1904 and the unstinted praise accorded him by the British press had in it a prophetic article in The Field which said, in part:

"Truly, our glory has departed. Travis has opened a new era in a game which henceforth will be an international one." The London Daily Mail referred to it as "Another Bunker Hill."

The final round of that 1904 championship, at Sandwich, England, found Travis up against the longest hitter of that period and undoubtedly one of the longest in all golfing history; but Travis had been up against other long hitters and, quite unperturbed, won by 4 and 3. In a previous round he had beaten that great British amateur, Harold H. Hilton, who, seven years later, 1911, came over here and won our national amateur.

Medalist Six Times

Between 1900 and 1908 Travis was qualifying medalist in six of the nine national amateur championships and won the title three times. His 152 for 36 holes in 1906 was three strokes under the best previous mark. In 1907 he turned in 146 for the 36 holes, a total which remained lowest until 1914, and which was within six strokes of the present record of 140, established last year by Dick Chapman. In the national open of 1902, at Garden City, Travis tied for second place, the best showing any amateur had made up to that time.

Reams could be written of other Travis deeds, including course records galore, but I'll have to pass those up and conclude with the fact, probably known or remembered by few, that the final round of the 1901 championship, won by Travis at Atlantic City, was postponed a week because of the passing on of President McKinley.

Golf Schedule For Next Week

Sunday, June 8

Metropolitan Golf League: (Field Day at Bear Hill)—Bear Hill vs. Framingham; Tedesco vs. Thorny Lea; Bellevue vs. Trapelo; Salem vs. South Shore.
Bay State Golf League: Woburn at Brookline; Marlboro at Ponkapoag; Lexington at Sandy Burr; Wildwood at Riverside; George Wright at Maynard.
N. E. P. G. A. pro-amateur tournament at Toy Town Tavern (first day).

Monday, June 9

Interscholastic golf championships at Commonwealth (first day).
Newspapermen's Golf Association at South Shore.
N. E. P. G. A. pro-amateur tournament at Toy Town Tavern (final day).

Tuesday, June 10

Interscholastic golf championships at Commonwealth (first day).
Women's eastern championships and intercity team matches at Westchester Country Club, Rye, N. Y. (first day).

Wednesday, June 11

Women's eastern championship and intercity team matches at Westchester Country Club, Rye, N. Y. (second day).
Open mixed foursomes tournament at Commonwealth.

Thursday, June 12

Suburban Twilight Golf League: Furnace Brook at Blue Hill; Needham at Wollaston; Trapelo at Norfolk.
Twilight Golf League: Charles River at Weston; Brae Burn at Winchester; Wellesley at Commonwealth.
Women's eastern championship and intercity team matches at Westchester Country Club, Rye, N. Y. (final day).
W. G. A. handicap stroke tournaments: Classes A and B at Concord; Classes C and D at Pine Brook Valley.

Friday, June 13

M. G. A. invitation four-ball tournament at Salem (first day).
M. G. A. four-ball medal-play tournament at Brockton (first day).
M. G. A. medal-play tournament at Sharon (first day).

Saturday, June 14

M. G. A. invitation four-ball tournament at Salem (final day).
M. G. A. four-ball medal-play tournament at Brockton (final day).
M. G. A. medal-play tournament at Sharon (final day).
Dedication of newly enlarged course at Commonwealth with member-guest tournament.

Chicago Cubs Here

The Chicago Cubs, who were scheduled to open a four-game series at Braves Field this afternoon, are not living up to preseason expectations. Jimmy Wilson, who left a good coaching spot at Cincinnati to manage the Wrigley baseball interests, thought he could win the National League pennant, but a combination of ineffective hitting and a collapsible mound staff have kept him in the second division.

The Windy City visitors hold a slight edge on the Braves to date, but the revived hustle in the locals should change this situation in the near future. Casey Stengel took his first meeting with Wilson, but Jimmy came back with two straight. The Boston triumph was an 11-inning affair, broken up by Sibby Sisti's three-run homer. Larry French and Jake Mooty were the Chicago pitchers who beat the Braves.

Filling Herman's Shoes

By a Staff Photographer

Lou Stringer, Chicago Cubs

One of the fielding stars of the Pacific Coast League last year with Los Angeles, Stringer has been the new second baseman of the Cubs ever since Billy Herman was traded to Brooklyn.

Sports Here and There

Gathered from Associated Press Reports

FORT WORTH, Tex.—Sixty-six weather-beaten players, survivors of the worst assault of rain and mud the national open golf championship has seen, barged into the gureling 36-hole finale today.

In the van were Clayton Heafner, Denny Shute, Lawson Little, the defending champion, and Craig Wood.

They were jammed together at 144, and Johnny Morris had a chance to share the early lead. Johnny, a member of the last threesome to tee off yesterday, stopped at the end of 15 holes at dusk.

He was allowed to complete the round early today, and needed to negotiate the three holes in par to tie with the leaders.

Ten other players were in the wide-open dash to the finish line.

Holding 145 were Paul Runyan and Dick Metz; a stroke behind were Johnny Bulla, Henry Ransom of Fort Worth, Sammy Snead, Jug McSpaden, Herman Barron, and Byron Nelson, and at 147 were Gene Sarazen and Lloyd Mangrum.

* * *

Hartford, Conn.—The finals of the women's singles division of the New England tennis championships will move from Connecticut to New York next week with topseeded Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Cooke playing one of the two principal roles.

Mrs. Cooke, who ranks fourth nationally, was forced to play her best tennis yesterday to eliminate Mrs. Marta Barnett Andrade of Miami, Fla., 6—4, 6—3, in a semifinal match. Mrs. Millicent Hirsch Lang of New York and Emily Lincoln of Boston will meet today in the other semifinal, and as a convenience to the contestants, the title match will be played in New York.

The women's doubles crown went to Mrs. Andrade and Mrs. Lang, who bested Mrs. Cooke and Lonny Myers of Hartford, 6—2, 3—6, 6—1.

* * *

Chestnut Hill, Mass.—New England women tennis players scored a smashing 8-1 victory over a Philadelphia team yesterday in the opening day's play of the 15th annual Sears Cup competition at Longwood Cricket Club.

The triumph pits the New England team against New York, defenders of the trophy, which was put in competition in 1927, in the final series of matches today.

* * *

Kansas City—Bobby Riggs of Chicago and Jack Kramer, Winter Park, Fla., defeated two Kansas City tennis hopefuls yesterday in quarter-finals of the Heart of America tournament.

Riggs ousted Al Surface, playing his last tennis before being inducted into the Army today, 6—4, 6—4, 6—8, 6—4. Kramer beat W. F. Coen, Jr., 6—3, 6—2, 6—2.

Riggs meets Atlanta's Bryan Grant, and Kramer takes on Krankie Parker, Altadena, Calif. Finals will be played Sunday.

* * *

Cleveland—Pitcher Bob Feller's selective service questionnaire was mailed to him yesterday, and there were prospects that he might be called for duty by late August. "I won't ask for deferment and only want the same treatment as everybody else," Feller said.

* * *

New York—Fred Perry, the national pro tennis champion, had to go five sets to beat Bill Tilden, but Don Budge needed only three to dispose of Dick Skeen yesterday at the three-day round-robin professional series began at Forest Hills.

Playing on soggy turf that made the ball perform strange antics, Perry outlasted Tilden to win 4—6, 0—6, 6—1, 6—3, 6—2. Budge, who was upset by Skeen in the pro championship tournament at Chicago, had little trouble trouncing the Hollywood, Calif., player, 6—4, 6—1, 7—5.

In two doubles matches Keith Gledhill and Lester Stoefen defeated Bruce Barnes and Berkeley Bell, 6—4, 13—11, and Budge and Perry turned back Tilden and Vincent Richards, 6—2, 11—9.

A crowd of about 3,000 watched the matches, which were played for the benefit of the British War Relief Society.

* * *

Providence, R. I.—Jean Bauer yesterday retained her Rhode Island women's golf championship by defeating Mrs. Frederick Davis, four-time winner of the crown, 6 and 4, at Agawam Hunt. Miss Bauer, firing pars and birdies, won eight holes in a row after getting off to a slow start.

* * *

Milwaukee — Indiana's Big Ten track championship team, paced by a brilliant distance runner and a husky field performer, gained another title last night—the Central Collegiate Conference—at Marquette University Stadium.

Campbell Kane, who won the mile and 880 yard races, and Archie Harris, giant Negro who captured the discus and shotput crowns, scored nearly half of Indiana's winning 42 points. Indiana had five firsts, three seconds, one third and three fifths.

Notre Dame, figured to give the Hoosiers a run for honors, took only one first, a tie for top with three others in the high jump, but placed enough other men to win second honors, 28½ points, which nosed out Wisconsin with 23⅔. Marquette, the defending champion, was fourth with 14⅔, Michigan State was fifth with 13⅔, and Michigan Normay sixth with 13.

Only one meet record was broken, that when Harris threw the discus 173ft., 7⅞ in. His mark in the shotput was 50ft., 4¾in. He was defending meet champion in both events and broke his own record in the discus.

* * *

Orange, Conn.—Harriet Rhodes, Hartford insurance company worker who takes days off to play tournament golf in lieu of a regular vacation, won the Connecticut women's championship yesterday by defeating Louise Barnes of Farmington 1 up in 37 holes. Miss Rhodes toured the Race Brook course in 182 strokes for 36 holes and took a par four on the 37th for the victory. Miss Barnes' 36-hole medal score was 177, and she went one over par on the final hole.

* * *

Compton, Calif.—Earle Meadows stood off in the shadows of the pole vault pit and watched in undisguised awe.

He was watching "that man" in action, the man who not only had beaten his accepted world pole vault record time and time again, but who repeatedly had ignored the height they used to call the 15-foot ceiling.

Meadows' 14ft. 11in. stands as the official world mark. It was great when he and his teammate at Southern California, Bill Sefton, set it in 1937. Today that mark is puny.

Cornelius Warmerdam made it look even more insignificant last night. Warmerdam, the nearest thing to a real, live jack-and-the-bean stalk, rose to even greater heights while Meadows looked on.

Warmerdam brought the crowd to its feet with a high mark of 15ft. 5¾in. He already had the crowd—a comparatively small one of 4,000—in an uproar with a vault of 15ft. 4¼in.

That vault, up to then the most brilliant of a brilliant parade of achievements in other contests in the annual Compton track meet, was better than Warmerdam's previous high, set six weeks ago at 15ft., 2⅝in.

Meadows' best last night was nearly two feet under the San Francisco Olympic Club's greatest star.

Although Warmerdam has bettered the Meadows-Sefton mark several times, he is just an unofficial record breaker because of the European war. The International Amateur Athletic Federation, which passes on all claims for world record recognition, has not yet met since Cornelius soared past 15 feet. What's more, there's little prospect of a meeting until after the war ends.

Grover Klemmer of California outlived a box thrown around him and outran Cliff Bourland and Hubert Kerns of University of Southern California and Gene Littler of Nebraska to win the featured 400 meter race in 46.5s.—better than the 46.8 record held by John Woodruff of Pitt since 1939. But for the tight quarters involving Littler and Kerns, Klemmer might have gone for a world mark.

By-Plays

The H-Y Regatta

A week from today will find the Harvard and Yale varsity eights meeting each other on the historic Thames course, New London. This is the oldest intercollegiate competition in the United States and the winning of the crew letter at either of these two universities is regarded as one of the highest prizes that can come to a college athlete.

This year finds the race being held a week earlier than usual and on a Saturday instead of a Friday. This is due to world conditions and will permit the oarsmen ending their season in plenty of time to get ready for such exceptional demands as may be made on them.

There is no doubt but what some of them will enter army or navy service either by voluntary enlistment or through the draft. It will also be the first time, so far as we know, that the oarsmen will be free to attend their class day and commencement exercises. In past years they have been training at New London when those festivities were held.

Harvard followers are looking forward to the event with more confidence than has often been the case. Coach Tom Boles has developed one of the finest eights that has ever represented the Crimson. It has won all of its sprint races and has rowed at least one time trial that shows it is well qualified to row the four-mile distance.

Last year Harvard defeated Yale in only two of its major competitions. They were crew and baseball. So far this year the only major victory that has come to the Crimson at the expense of the blue was in track. There are two major competitions still to take place—crew and baseball and Harvard followers are hoping that they will close the athletic season of 1941 at least as well as they did that of 1940.

In order to do this they will have to win the race of the baseball series and there now appears to be little chance of their taking the latter. So it is that next Saturday's event is being awaited by Crimson followers with the greatest of expectations. And if the oarsmen do come up to expectations they will bring to an end one of the most brilliant rowing seasons Harvard has ever enjoyed.

Golf Next Week Is Featured By Toy Town Event

The $500 N. E. P. G. A. pro-amateur tournament at Toy Town Tavern tomorrow and Monday and the eighth annual interscholastic team championships at Commonwealth Monday and Tuesday are the feature attractions on next week's golf schedule locally.

An attraction in a foreign field affecting local golfers finds the ladies gathering at Westchester Country Club in Rye, N. Y., for the annual eastern championship and intercity team matches for the Griscom Cup.

The Toy Town Tavern tournament will be played in the popular Metropolitan style, with each pro allowed three amateur partners on the 36-hole stint.

In the interscholastic matches, Newton High School won last year's championship by defeating Beverly High 7½ to 1½ at Sandy Burr. Four teams will meet for this year's title.

There will be three M. G. A. tournaments at the end of the week, the invitation four-ball tourney at Salem, the four-ball medal-play affair at Brockton, and the medal-play tournament at Sharon. They will be played on Friday and Saturday.

Tomorrow the Metropolitan Four-Ball Golf League will hold its annual field day at Bear Hill, with Bear Hill playing Framingham, Tedesco meeting Thorny Lea, Bellevue opposing Trapelo, and Salem facing South Shore.

College Baseball

Results June 6

Iowa 6, Ohio State 0.
Lafayette 12, 112th Inafntry 0.
Michigan State 7, California 0.

Greatest Quarter-Mile Feat By a Sophomore in U. S. Track

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Grove Klemmer of the University of California registered the greatest quarter-mile performance by a sophomore in track history when he equalled Ben Eastman's world record of 46.4 at the annual Pacific Coast Conference championships at Berkeley on May 31. Running a typical Eastman race the Golden Bear forged to the front before the field had travelled 50 yards and from then on to the finish was not even seriously threatened. He ran the first 220 in 22.7 and the second in 23.7 and his brilliantly sustained drive over the last 150 yards was a wonderful athletic treat. Of the three official watches one caught him in 46.3 . . . the second in 46.3 plus . . . and the third in 46.4.

Phil Liebowitz (Idaho) opened the meet on a high note by winning the mile in 4:09.3. He allowed Dick Peter (U. C.) to lead for the three-quarters (which were run in 3:10) and then captured the event with a brilliant 59.3 last quarter. Les Steers gave Oregon its only victory and his opponents a lesson in high jumping when he won the event with a height of 6-9. Johnny Wilson (U. S. C.) finished a good second with 6.8. Bob Peoples (U. S. C.) established a new P. C. C. record in the javelin with a distance of 231-1. Guinn Smith (U. C.), Willard Schaefer (U. S. C.) and Luther Nichols (U. C.) tied for first in the pole vault with 14 feet.

Best Race of Day

Bill Dale (Washington State) and Clarence Barnes (U. C.) staged the best race of the day in the 880 with the former winning in the excellent time of 1:51.7. Barney Wolf (U. C.) won the discus with a distance of 159-7⅜ and Carl Merritt (U. S. C.) the shotput with 50-7½. Melvin Bleeker (U. S. C.) annexed the broad jump with a leap of 24-3¼; Kjell Ovale (Washington) the 100 yards in 9.8; and Cliff Bourland (U. S. C.) the 220 in 21.3. Arthur Kacewiz (U. S. C.) won the high hurdles in 14.5; Pat Haley the 220 lows in 23.7 and Noel Williams (Washington State) the two-mile in 9:23.8.

With Grover Klemmer running the anchor lap in 46.5 the University of California captured the one-mile relay in 3:13.7 although the best performance in this event was the sensational third-quarter lap by Bourland for U. S. C. However his courageous effort was unavailing as his teammate Kerns was unequal to the task of beating Klemmer in the final lap.

A most commendable act of sportsmanship was performed by Gene Kern of Stanford. The son of a former Stanford low hurdler, the youngster refused to accept third place in the low hurdles as he knew he had been beaten by Duke of U. C. L. A. and he requested the officials to give the honor to the one who had finished in that position. The meet which climaxed the P. C. C. season also served as a dress rehearsal for the Big Ten-P. C. C. meet in the Los Angeles Coliseum on June 14. H. A. R.

Chess—by F. R. Chevalier

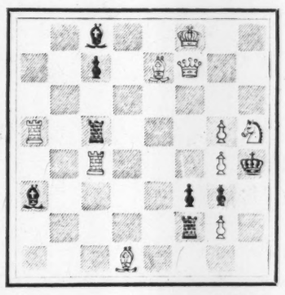
June 7, 1941

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 2255

By Kenneth S. Howard

Black 8 Pieces



White 10 Pieces

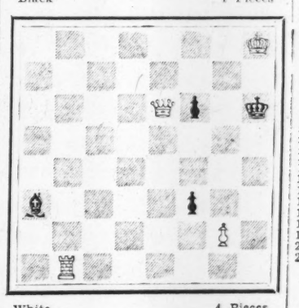
White to play and mate in two

(Third Prize, Seventh Tourney, The Grantham Journal, July 1, 1933).

Problem No. 2256

By Kenneth S. Howard

Black 4 Pieces



White 4 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

(Second and Third Honorable Mention, ex aequo, Informal Tourney, January-June, 1936, The Western Morning News and Daily Gazette.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 2253. R-Kt8

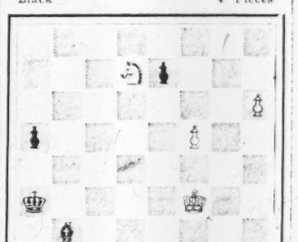
No. 2254. 1. P-K4 P-K4
2. Q-B5ch
1. K-R4
2. K-B3

End-Game No. 565. White wins: 1 R-KKt7, K-B7; 2 R-Kt2ch, K-K16; 3 R-QR2, KxR; 4 P-R7 and wins.

End-Game No. 566

By H. Rinck

Black 4 Pieces



White 4 Pieces

White to play and win

Chess Correspondent

The May-June issue of the Chess Correspondent, magazine of the Correspondence Chess League of America, features three interesting and instructive articles. The first is a translation of a section of Dr. Euwe's "Theory of the Chess Openings." This section deals with the Ruy Lopez and is excellently translated by John B. Smethlage, long active in Jersey chess affairs. The second is the second of Reuben Fine's series of articles "The Ideas Behind the Opening" dealing with the Queen's Gambit. The third is the 10th of Fred Reinfeld's "Combinative Motifs." These are in addition to news and annotated games, and a problem section expertly conducted by Geoffrey Mott-Smith.

Coming Tourneys

The next important event on the chess calendar, now that Reshevsky has successfully defended his title by defeating Horowitz, is the Ventnor City Invitation Tournament, which comes in the fortnight following Fourth of July. The annual open championship of the United States Chess Federation, a continuation of the series initiated first by the Western Chess Association, continued by its successor the American Chess Federation, will be held in St. Louis later in the summer, probably in July. And from August 16 to 23 the annual summer congress of the New York State Chess Association will take place at Hamilton, in the Student Union Building of Colgate University.

Many of the country's leading experts will compete in these events.

Reshevsky's Third Victory

The eleventh game of the Reshevsky-Horowitz match was played in Staten Island, the first part in the Staten Island Chess Club and the second in the studio of Dr. Albrecht Buschke, who financed this game.

A K side pawn advance finally opened the Black position and Black was unable to bring his pieces into effective defensiveness.

Eleventh Game

Queen's Gambit Declined

Reshevsky	Horowitz	Reshevsky	Horowitz
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	22 KtxB	Q-KKtch
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	23 B-B2	Q-Kt5
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-B3	24 P-K5	Kt-Q4
4 Kt-B3	PxP	25 Kt-K4	Kt-K3
5 P-QR4	B-B4	26 P-KKt3	Kt-Q5
6 P-K3	P-K3	27 Q-Q3	Kt-B4
7 BxP	QKt-Q2	28 P-Kt3	P-KKt3
8 Castles	B-K2	29 B-B5	Q-R4
9 P-R1	Castles	30 P-KKt4	Kt-Kt2
10 B-Q3	BxB	31 B-Q6	Q-Kt3ch
11 QxB	Q-B2	32 K-R	P-QR4
12 P-K4	P-K4	33 P-B5	PxP
13 B-Kt5	QR-Q	34 PxP	K-R
14 Q-K2	PxP	35 P-K6	P-B3
15 KtxP	KR-K	36 B-B5	Q-R3
16 Q-B2	B-Q3	37 Q-KB3	R-KKt
17 QR-Q	P-KR3	38 R-KKt	Kt-K
18 B-R4	B-K4	39 Q-R5	RxRch
19 KKt-K2	Kt-B	40 KxR	Kt-Kt2
20 RxR	QxR	41 QxPch	K-Kt
21 P-B4	B-Q5ch	42 B-B8	Resigns

Here is the second game of the match. This was a draw, as were thirteen other games. But this doesn't mean that neither player exerted himself. On the contrary, the draw came only after critical midgame play had simplified into a simple and equalized position on both sides.

Second Game

Sicilian Defense

Horowitz	Reshevsky	Horowitz	Reshevsky
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4	22 KR-K	Kt-B4
2 Kt-KB3	P-Q3	23 B-Kt6	R-R1
3 P-Q4	PxP	24 B-B7	P-K3
4 KtxP	Kt-KB3	25 B-K2	Kt-K
5 Kt-QB3	P-KKt3	26 B-KB4	R-K3
6 B-K2	B-Kt2	27 R-KB	P-KKt4
7 Castles	Castles	28 B-Kt	KtxB
8 Kt-Kt3	Kt-B3	29 RxKt	P-K4
9 B-K1	P-QR4	30 Kt-Q4	R-Q1
10 P-QR4	B-K3	31 P-B3	PxP
11 Kt-Q4	P-Q4	32 RxBP	R-KB1
12 KtxB	PxKt	33 B-Kt5	Kt-B2
13 PxP	PxP	34 Q-Q1	RxR
14 Kt-Kt5	P-K4	35 KtxR	R-K1
15 P-QB3	K-R	36 K-B	B-B1
16 Q-Kt3	P-R3	37 R-K	K-Kt2
17 QR-Q	Q-K2	38 RxR	KtxR
18 Q-R3	QxQ	39 P-KKt3	P-Q5
19 KtxQ	KR-Q	40 PxP	KtxP
20 Kt-Kt5	R-Q2	Drawn	
21 B-B3	Kt-K2		

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results June 6

International League

Toronto 2, Jersey City 1.
Rochester 2, Newark 1 (12 innings).
Buffalo 4, Syracuse 2.
Baltimore 6, Montreal 3.

American Association

Toledo 5-0, Milwaukee 0-1.
Columbus 14, Kansas City 1.
Minneapolis 3, Indianapolis 0.
St. Paul 4, Louisville 1.

Pacific Coast League

Seattle 4, Sacramento 3.
Hollywood 8, San Francisco 1.
San Diego 6, Portland 0.
Los Angeles 7, Oakland 3.

Texas League

Beaumont 5, Dallas 1.
Tulsa 3-2, San Antonio 0-0.
Oklahoma City 4, Houston 3.
Fort Worth at Shreveport, rain.

Southern Association

Knoxville 12, Atlanta 11.
Birmingham 5-4, Little Rock 1-6.
Memphis 10, New Orleans 1.
Nashville 9, Chattanooga 7.

Eastern League

Wilkes-Barre 8, Springfield 2.
Williamsport 5, Albany 3.
Binghamton 11, Elmira 4.
Scranton 5, Hartford 4.

American League

	Won	Lost	Pct	GB
Cleveland	31	20	.608	—
Chicago	27	20	.574	2
Boston	24	19	.558	3
New York	25	22	.532	4
Detroit	26	23	.531	4
Philadelphia	24	23	.511	5
St. Louis	16	29	.356	12
Washington	16	33	.327	14

Results June 6

Boston 6, Chicago 3.
Cleveland 2, Philadelphia 0.
Detroit 11, Washington 8.
Only games scheduled.

National League

	Won	Lost	Pct	GB
Brooklyn	33	13	.717	—
St. Louis	33	14	.702	½
New York	22	21	.512	9½
Cincinnati	22	25	.468	11½
Chicago	19	24	.442	12½
Pittsburgh	17	22	.436	12½
Boston	15	26	.366	15½
Philadelphia	14	30	.348	18

Results June 6

St. Louis 3, Boston 1.
Pittsburgh 5, New York 4 (1st game).
Pittsburgh 4, New York 3 (2d game).
Brooklyn 4, Chicago 1.
Cincinnati 7, Philadelphia 0.

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Commerce and Finance

Farmers to Get 32 Cents a Bushel More Than a Year Ago

Business and Industry

Babson Sees Better Times For Farmers

By Roger W. Babson

BABSON PARK, Mass.—The industrial and defense areas of the country have long occupied our attention. Now comes the turn of our rural areas. The outlook for farm communities is now seen more clearly than was possible at the time I made my Annual Business Forecast on Jan. 1, 1941.

It will be a good year for farmers. Defense spending has been filtering through for several months past into the great agricultural areas. Large crops, the signing of the Fulmer Parity Bill by the President, continual government buying, and other factors, all forecast better times in the wheat belt.

What Is Parity?

For the past 20 years, succeeding administrations have tried various ways to restore farm purchasing power to the level of the years 1909-1914. To bolster the latest attempt, the current farm bill provides for Commodity Credit Corporation loans up to 85 per cent of the prices which wheat, corn, cotton, rice, and tobacco brought in 1909-1914. Thus, farmers would be able temporarily to provide for their needs in keeping up with advancing living costs if market prices do not rise high enough to make cash sales more attractive.

Commodity prices, wage rates, and other factors in the cost-of-living picture are moving upward gradually at the present time. Unless the farmer can receive something more than existing farm benefits he may find himself in a bad way in competing with industrial workers for the necessities and some of the luxuries of life.

The farmer is in a far different position economically than the wage worker in that he has no one to look to for a raise in wages. Hence, the Administration set up machinery in the form of the mandatory loan bill to permit the farmer to borrow larger amounts against his crops than has been the case in previous years.

Big Supply of Wheat

Considering all crops, current surveys indicate that total acreage planted this year will be about the same as last year. Allowing for favorable weather, the yield should thus be about the same as a year ago. Wheat is the one crop, however, that looks like it is going places in a big way. At least, with forecasts of a total supply of 1,250 million bushels, we shall have a domestic supply equal to the record of 1,250 million bushels in 1931-1932.

Certainly, 1941 will be a good year for the grains although from a statistical point of view the situation does not look so favorable. This is due to two factors. (1) The large carry-over. (2) A big prospective crop. The large carry-over is not such a factor this year as in previous years. After all, our rate of domestic consumption is running at high levels.

True, normal export markets are shut off at the moment; but before the year is over we may be called upon to feed some of the conquered nations. Part of the government-owned supplies will go to feed our armed forces. While in any year of so-called normal conditions I would be disturbed over the statistical position of the grains, yet I cannot now get excited over either the size of the carry-over or the new crop.

Farmers to Share Profits

With the rise in consumer purchasing power, due to increased wages and dividends, more money will be spent for farm products. Not only the wheat grower and those engaged in the raising of other grains, but also all other types of farming, including cattle and hogs, fruit and poultry, cotton and sheep, as well as dairying will bring in more money as the defense program continues.

We also must not forget that the purchasing program covers the export of farm products under the provisions of the Lease-Lend Act. Already the combined average prices for all farm products are the highest in four years.

Washington will undoubtedly attempt to curb any runaway tendencies, but after all the farmer deserves any breaks he can get. The Administration cannot continue to let wages soar without permitting the farmer also to get more for his labors.

All this makes good news for the 30,475,000 farm population. Incidentally, the number of persons living on farms is about the same as it was 10 years ago. The census reports, however, show a decrease of 3 per cent in the number of farms under cultivation. More than the above-mentioned farm population are actually supported by some form of farming, when the dependents of farmers are taken into consideration.

With something more than one quarter of our population dependent upon agriculture for their livelihood, we must have prosperous farm conditions before the rest of us can look forward to real prosperity. I believe the day is close at hand when the farmer will receive his just deserts, although I think there is a better method than by getting him to borrow on his crops. Of this, I will write some later week.

What About Prices?

Wheat at $1 a bushel is cheap Number 2 Red Winter wheat got up to $2.29 in 1917 and $2.32 in 1920. Recent advances have been due to the passage of the Parity Loan bill. Quotations are still below the prices which may be expected from 85 per cent of parity loans. Irregular swings will, of course, develop from time to time, but the year-end should witness higher levels.

When the war ends, we will be called upon for heavy supplies of eatables from all parts of the world. Hence, foreign developments should be watched closely. Heavy movements of grains are already under way to our seaports. This is necessary to make room for coming new crops. It is also bringing our exportable surpluses a step closer to markets abroad.

[Opinions expressed in this article are those of the writer.]

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Wildey Savings Bank	June 16
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	June 18
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	July 1
Franklin Savings Bank	July 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	July 1

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	June 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	June 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	June 16
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	June 20
Somerville Savings Bank	July 1

Bank Group Leader

May F. McCusker

Appointed Chairman of the National Women's Committee of the American Institute of Banking. Miss McCusker is engaged in trust administration work in the Personal Trust Department of the Irving Trust Company, New York.

Commodity Prices Increase Slightly In Week of May 31

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Wholesale commodity prices increased 0.2 per cent to 85.2 per cent of the 1926 average during the week ended May 31, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

Only four of the 10 major commodity groups shared in the advance. Two groups declined slightly and four remained unchanged at last week's level. The all-commodity index has risen about 2½ per cent during May and is 9½ per cent above a year ago.

Crude petroleum, fuel oil and gasoline prices rose sharply on reports of a probable shortage of transportation facilities because of the diversion of tankers to British use. Prices of leather, particularly harness and sole, were up; shoe also advanced. Higher prices were reported for cotton goods including duck, print cloth, ticking, tire fabric, broadcloth and sheeting. Jute and burlap continued to advance. Prices were also higher for boxboard, cylinder oils and soap. The lumber index rose slightly because of higher prices for yellow pine dimension, drop siding and finish. Quotations were lower for gum, oak, yellow pine boards, flooring and timber, and for maple and oak flooring.

(1926=100)

Commodity grps	May 31 1941	May 24 1941	P.C. Changes to May 31, '41 From May 24 1941	May 1940	June 1940
All commod'ties	85.2	85.0	+ 0.2	+ 9.5	
Farm products	77.3	77.3		+14.0	
Foods	79.2	79.5	— 0.4	+11.9	
Hides & leather	107.8	106.9	+ 0.8	+ 7.3	
Textile	83.2	82.9	+ 0.4	+15.2	
Fuel & light mtls	77.7	76.2	+ 2.0	+ 7.5	
Metal & products	98.2	98.2		+ 3.7	
Bldg materials	100.5	100.5		+ 8.6	
Chem & allied	83.9	84.2	— 0.4	+ 9.5	
Housefurnish'gs	92.7	92.5	+ 0.2	+ 3.1	
Misc commod	79.7	79.7		+ 3.6	
Raw materials	80.4	79.9	+ 0.6	+12.6	
Semimnfd atcls	86.7	86.5	+ 0.2	+11.2	
Manufactrd com	87.6	87.5	+ 0.1	+ 8.0	
Com other than farm products	87.0	86.7	+ 0.3	+ 8.8	
Com other than farm and foods	88.2	87.7	+ 0.6	+ 6.9	

Bethlehem Steel Output Sets Record

NEW YORK (AP) — Bethlehem Steel Co., with plants humming at 103 per cent of rated capacity, produced 1,040,000 tons of steel in May, the largest monthly output in history.

The previous high mark, the company said, was 1,024,026 tons produced in March this year.

Shipments of finished iron and steel from all plants also set a new mark in May.

U.S.-Argentine Trade Treaty Outlook Bright

BUENOS AIRES (AP)—The Government has moved to lift restrictions on Argentine trade with the United States by abolishing the so-called prior exchange permit system.

Sources close to the finance ministry said the decree, effective July 1, was a step in the direction of "free trade."

It will permit 85 per cent of Argentine imports to enter free of any restrictions. Eleven per cent, including automobiles and agricultural machinery, will remain subject to quantitative regulations as provided by treaties.

Under the prior permit system a very large part of Argentine import trade had been subject to official rates of exchange.

Ceferino Alonso Irigoyen, Undersecretary of Finance, said one purpose of the decree was Argentina's desire to negotiate a trade treaty with the United States. Treaty negotiations are under way and observers said today's action by the Government should do much to speed an agreement to bring Argentina into the hemisphere "free trade" bloc.

Additional articles which were listed in the Argentine import trade statement for 1940 at a value of 443,000,000 pesos (approximately $110,000,000) chiefly from the United States and Canada would be permitted to enter the country under the new plan without restrictions. They include all types of fuel, iron, steel, rubber and tools.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina — Opinion here and in Uruguay is practically unanimous that a fundamental change for the better has been reached in continental economic relationships with the North American announcement that the three governments are disposed to conclude trade treaties. Despite previous disappointments, all are agreed, and have sound reasons for agreeing, that success will come this time.

There is no question of tripartite negotiations. Washington will deal separately with Montevideo and Buenos Aires. As in mid-1939, however, it is preferred to negotiate with both countries simultaneously because of similarities in production and interchange. In Uruguay the emphasis is more on wool and in Argentina the treaty issue is one primarily of beef.

Optimism Evident

Never was so much optimism evident in Buenos Aires. There is complete confidence in political and trading quarters that the pact will go through this time. For one thing it is felt that the United States and Argentina, after announcing negotiations, could not risk another breakdown like that three years ago. International political considerations demand an economic agreement, and a good augury is seen in the cordial exchanges when the new Foreign Minister, Dr. Enrique Ruiz Guiñazú, called at Washington on his way from Europe to Buenos Aires..

Most North Americans are aware by now of the principal products of interchange between these two South American republics. For the United States it is a question of accepting lines like beef, hams, cheeses, certain classes of poultry, wool, hides, linseed, etc. As for selling, these countries are markets for practically everything that Uncle Sam manufactures.

The war, a greater need for Pan American unity as threats increase from Europe, North America's absorption of more raw materials for its defense program and Argentina's accumulated, unsold produce—all these are factors favoring successful conclusion of pacts at this time. Neither here nor in Montevideo is there much fear of Congressional farming opposition in the United States. At last, there is "real optimism," according to Uruguayan Foreign Minister Alberto Guani.

While it is true that Argentina, especially, is looking to this pact with the United States to help overcome its great but temporary difficulties due to the war, there is insisted here that mutual concessions are being made to insure long-term planning.

Argentina's Position

At the same time, no false conclusions should be drawn about the Argentine position, which, briefly, is this: After this war it must continue to look to Europe for export markets. Mutual concessions contemplated with the U. S. and other American countries, however, will be permanent and make Argentina less dependent on Europe. Meantime purchases, so far as possible, are to be concentrated on machinery to increase industrialization and so make the national position less vulnerable in the future to European complications.

There is one major reservation in contemplating a new pact with the United States. What about shipping facilities? Will there be sufficient bottoms while Washington is giving preference to the transatlantic "life line"? Most Argentines feel that the United States would not prepare for a new pact if adequate shipping could not be provided.

With ocean carriage guaranteed, the feeling here is that extra treaty concessions, expanded American buying for defense, with loans totaling $110,000,000, and maybe more, will see Argentina through its war-created difficulties. This timely North American cooperation with a principal South American power may favorably influence the post-war development of all Pan American political relationships.

More Employment Seen Offset To More Political Restraints

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Second of a series of four articles discussing the future economic pattern of the United States.

NEW YORK—In current conjecture about the economic shape of things to come, it is generally and gloomily supposed that one of the major requirements will be a degree of centralization, totalitarianism, or the granting of super-power to the Federal Government, painful for any thinking American to contemplate.

Along this line it is often carelessly thought that in the last analysis the only way to fight fascism is with fascism, totalitarianism with totalitarianism, and that fundamental American rights of personal freedom stand in the way of military effectiveness and will have to be suppressed. Centralization is the fear and Germany the object-lesson.

There are many plausible grounds for this view.

Bureaucracy vs. Property Rights

For example, the growing power of the State in all industrial countries in recent years has been obvious. In Britain a slow-motion socialization has been taking place. In Germany the destruction of the Weimar Republic was a prelude to wholesale interference of state officials in the most intimate details not only of business but of private life.

In this country the infiltration of bureaucratic authority into the control rooms of American industry has been steady in recent years; and it seems obvious that, since private property rights constitute the main bulwark against expansion of government power, when these are swept away there is no further barrier to keep the Government from knocking and entering at every man's castle.

The theory can be put in another way. If military methods, in the last analysis, determine social, economic, and political set-ups, then the present trend in fighting methods seems highly authoritarian. Whenever the pendulum of military methods has swung away from the foot-soldier and toward cavalry, the parallel economic trend has been toward absolutism and privilege, and the pendulum seems to be swinging in that direction, for tanks and planes are mechanized cavalry, and a professional Army of 100,000 men could probably dominate any country in the world today.

Yet there are grounds for a more optimistic view.

Must Release New Energies

As pointed out in Article I, the fundamental principle of making war more effectively is not that of centralizing authority, nor of repression or suppression, but of releasing new energies lying beneath the surface.

This is the clue, in fact, to the growth of freedom in European history, through such developments as Magna Charta, Wat Tyler's Rebellion and the subsequent improvement of the English yeoman's status, the stand of the Long Parliament, the Glorious Revolution, the Declaration of Independence, the Tennis Court Oath, and the Emancipation Proclamation. Victory was won because new economic as well as military forces were released.

Great periods of release and freedom in European-American history have been periods of military change as well as of economic and technological change and release, in which the military winners have won by enlisting the interest of more persons and releasing new energies in their communities. Energetic and capable people who under peacetime circumstances had never been able to impress the value of their contribution on the rest of the community, were able to do so when the community was in difficulties, and were, as a result, able to obtain economic freedom to practice their productive arts as a quid pro quo.

Hence a close parallel can be traced between the military and the economic and social "broadening of the base" through European and American history. First there was feudalism, with armies limited to baronial levies of knights; then the small professional armies of Renaissance monarchies, operating with gunpowder and financed by merchants; then the "nation-in-arms" paralleling industrial development and parliamentary democracy; and now something further than that in military requirements will bring something further in the release of human energies.

In this respect the word "totalitarian" may be taken in two ways. It may be viewed as a grant of total powers to the government, or it may be viewed as the enlistment of the total or full-out powers of a national economy to produce to capacity in order to fight to capacity.

The Freest Society Wins

The first of these two senses is misleading—or at least it does not particularly make military sense. The second, does. It explains the effectiveness of the German war effort to date, because it indicates that the total, full-out efforts of the German people have been released for war. But it also explains why, in the last analysis, the freest society wins, because it is freest for action.

It is wise, if the German economic and military system constitutes a threat to American institutions, to consider carefully the sources of its power. It is incorrect to suppose that this consists merely in the centralization of all military and economic authority. That is only part of the story.

True, the German Government has been enormously strengthened in power in the last 10 years. But that increase in power has been, in large part, used to break down every private resistance to full-out use of all of Germany's economic capacity. Resistances in the form of capitalist cartels, labor union monopolies, old-fashioned monetary theories, psychological and ideological obstructions, all have been swept away by the combination of Government authority and official party ruthlessness.

The net effect has been the same as the effect, three hundred years ago, of the rise of the absolutist renaissance states on the military and economic ruins of feudalism. Internal barriers to trade, guild rules, manorial restrictions, restraints and traditions, were swept aside with the Wars of the Roses in England and the overthrow of the Fronde in France, and a period of immense expansion and activity in the commercial, industrial, and even fine arts, developed under the political umbrella of the new absolutist state. If it did not last, in France, this was due rather to the metastasis of feudal institutions, through the army and so through French society again, under the aegis of the Versailles Court, than to overcentralization in the abstract.

Decentraliaztion Also

It is hardly conceivable that archaic and outmoded feudal institutions could have been so thoroughly swept away in the sixteenth and seventeenth century without pressure from the new absolutist states, working hand in glove with the rising bourgeoisie, and it is hardly conceivable in the twentieth century that the outmoded resistances in the modern circuit of economic energy which had reduced Germany in 1932, like other industrial societies, to the depths of depression, could otherwise have been effectively swept away than through the power of the state.

But if this is centralization of power in relation to previous social habits—i. e., if the power of previous free institutions like private ownership and non-political labor organizations is gathered in by the state—on the other hand, a new kind of decentralization has obviously taken the place of the old. This is particularly clear in German military methods. The old caste distinctions between officers and men have been largely broken down—a virtual necessity in modern open order military actions, in which fast-moving and frequently separated small units must act on their own initiative, and in which the unit of effective command in actual battle is often as low as the squad, and the ultimate initiative must rest with a rank as low as corporal.

Some similar decentralization must have taken place in German economic life, to have achieved the remarkable results already demonstrated in the accomplishment o fso much with so little in the way of raw materials. The breaking down of traditional caste distinctions in the German factory, with the owner willingly or unwillingly reduced to the role of Gauleiter of the workmen, may be a case in point. And in this connection, if it is safe to surmise that the German defense program has been effective through the delegation of authority and responsibility, it is in sharp contrast not only to the Russian over-centralization of authority, but also to the present status of the American defense program, with its hampering centralization in the hands of the President.

Compensating Factors

One other evidence can be found that German totalitarianism has not concentrated authority to the point of paralyzing the outlying nerve-centers of industrial responsibility. That evidence is to be found in Nazi statements. Bombastic as they are, they nevertheless claim that the German people have been given a greater freedom than they previously possessed. And the German people, so far, seem to agree. Free speech and free religion have gone, but there seems to be a feeling of economic freedom which pre-Nazi capitalism did not seem to provide.

The fact is that a "full-out" defense or war effort on the part of the American people will release such hitherto pent-up energies as, in substantial part, to offset in the public's minds, the restrictions and constrictions on free speech and free movement which may be part of the price of defense. And in this respect it should not be forgotten that already the tremendous increase in employment in the United States has had a powerful effect in consoling the American people for the risks and dangers ultimately involved. The prospect of more jobs, and of employment on a real pay roll, is to most people such a happy contrast with things as they were that the loss of a good deal of political freedom is likely to be contemplated with equanimity in the scales against the gain of so much unexpected ecoonmic freedom. Not only has the unemployed man a chance for a job, but the man at the machine has hitherto undreamed-of chances for rapid promotion to the limit of his productive capacity.

The next article will further discuss the ways in which the national emergency, by bursting through the resistance of old-fashioned social habit, will probably release American economic energies for defense and so provide a compensation for the loss of other kinds of traditional freedom ultimately necessary in a national emergency.

Wheat Loan Rate Boosted To 98c Bushel

WASHINGTON (AP) — Farmers who co-operate with this year's wheat production control program were virtually assured about 32 cents a bushel more for their grain than a year ago by a government price-supporting loan program just announced.

Acting under recently approved legislation designed to lift grower returns from cotton, wheat, corn, tobacco and rice, the Department of Agriculture made public a schedule of rates at which it will make loans to producers on this year bread grain crop.

85 P. C. of Parity

The department said the rates would average about 98 cents a bushel for wheat stored on the farm, or an average of about the same amount for wheat stored in terminal markets after transportation and handling charges had been deducted. This average was said to be 85 per cent of parity, the department's farm price goal.

[The term "parity" is used by economists to describe prices which would give farm products the purchasing power they had in the period 1909-14.]

Under a similar program last year, growers received an average loan rate of 65 cents a bushel. Receipts from loans this year will be supplemented by government benefit payments of 18 cents a bushel, thereby giving co-operating growers an average total return of about $1.16. Returns available this time last year averaged about 84 cents, included the 65-cent loan and 19 cents in benefit payments.

Not all wheat produced by co-operators is expected to be stored under loan, however. Much of it will be sold in the market place, where, through competition with the loan program, buyers must pay prices comparable to the loan rates.

Non-Co-operaters' Rate

Farmers who failed to co-operate with the AAA wheat program by overplanting their acreage allotments may secure loans at 60 per cent of rates available to co-operators, on that portion of their crop produced on excess acreages. Under marketing quotas approved in a farmer referendum last Saturday, such wheat is subject to a penalty tax of 49 cents a bushel if sold or fed. This wheat could be withdrawn from loan and sold when quotas were lifted.

The loans, which are callable on demand, will bear interest at 3 per cent. They will be made up to Dec. 31 and will fall due April 30, 1942.

Under the loan program, wheat of protein content in excess of 13 per cent will be eligible for premiums ranging from 1 to 9 cents a bushel over base loan rates.

Pacific Coast Pulp Trade Goes Years Without Time Lost in Labor Disputes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVERETT, Wash.—"Seven years and not a day lost because of labor disputes" or "Seven years of unbroken contracts between operators and labor" might be used as captions for the record of the pulp industry that is virtually a continuation of the original one made in 1934 between companies and unions.

The agreement provides for a wage increase which brings the basic wage up to 75 cents for men and 62½ cents for women and affects 15,000 workers, members of the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers and the International Brotherhood of Pulp Sulphite & Paper Mill Workers.

The agreement affects workers in pulp and paper from Port Angeles on the Straits of Juan de Fuca through Anacortes and Bellingham to such cities on the Columbia as Longview and Camas, out to Grays Harbor, through Portland and Coos Bay, Oregon, and down as far as Los Angeles, California.

The method of arriving at agreement is by way of the conference table, known among industrialists as the "gold fish" method in which profits of the owners and needs of the workers are weighed and become the basis of agreement.

The pulp industry has been one of the industries of the Nation favorably affected by the war in Europe. Before the war much of the American pulp supply was imported from Scandinavian countries where cheaper labor and lower shipping costs made it possible for them to sell their product cheaper than the West Coast. Today pulp mills of the Coast provide not only a major part of the North American pulp supply but are exporting heavily to South America.

U. S. Following Trail Blazed in 1917-18, Commodity Yearbook Editors Point Out

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The annual issue of the Commodity Year Book, which has just been published by the Commodity Research Bureau, Inc., New York City, points out how closely the pattern of events in the United States thus far as concerns the European war resemble that evolved by this country in the first World War.

"Step by step," the editors said, "we appear to be following the trail blazed in 1917-18. The priority system of today, the trend toward price fixing, the controls over foreign trade, the pleas that non-defense industries turn to plastics and other substitutes; all these bear the familiar ring of world war years."

The editors said that "invisible ration cards" would be distributed to every man, woman and child in the United States in the next few weeks as a result of President Roosevelt's proclamation of an unlimited national emergency.

The 675-page book contains three authoritative and comprehensive articles on "War Time Control of Commodities," "Economic Functions of Commodity Exchanges," and "War and Commodity Prices." There follow 75 separate sections each devoted to modern marketing methods in a specific commodity and each folowed by charts and pertinent statistical data for the commodity.

The book listed among future developments to expect, in addition to stricter rationing of raw materials, tightening control of labor, capital, production facilities, transportation and fuel supplies.

The book was compiled with the assistance and co-operation of many trade associations, corporations, government bureaus and other official and semiofficial sources, and is primarily designed for industrial sales managers and purchasing agents, colleges, libraries, etc., rather than for commodity speculators.

1,500 Coal Cars Ordered

ROANOKE, VA. (AP)—Awarding of contracts for the construction of 1,500 70-ton, all-steel hopper coal cars was announced at the general offices of the Norfolk & Western Railway. The Virginia Bridge Company in Roanoke will build 1,000 of the cars for approximately $3,000,000 while the remaining 500 cars will be constructed by the Bethlehem Steel Company at Johnstown, Pa.

Eastman Official

Charles K. Flint

Elected Vice-President of Eastman Kodak Co. Mr. Flint has been General Manager of the Kodak Park Works since 1936.

Power Restriction Seen for Southeast Due to Lack of Rain

ATLANTA (AP) — Unless unexpected rains swiftly improve the hydro-power situation in the drought-ridden Southeast, strict rationing of industrial current will be started at 6 a. m., June 16 by five major power companies.

The Georgia Power Company in confirming the rationing plan said that definite allocations had not been worked out yet but defense industries would get preference.

Companies which will operate under the allocation all are units of the Commonwealth and Southern Corp., and are the Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama, Gulf and Mississippi Power Companies.

States affected by the allocation order will be Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina and Mississippi. Tennessee also is in the drought belt but is supplied largely by the Tennessee Valley Authority and the Georgia Power spokesman said he did not know how the TVA would function under the rationing setup although he assumed they would participate.

Appeals for voluntary conservation of electric power already have been made throughout this drought area but at a meeting here last Wednesday between power and public officials it was decided that savings effected this way would not meet the needs.

Latest forecast promised no widespread rains for the Southeast before Sunday or Monday and even then there may be only inadequate showers.

Retail Sales 16 to 20 P. C. Over '40 Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Retail trade this week continued at a volume close to the near-record levels of previous weeks, the Dun & Bradstreet weekly business survey reported.

"In many centers," said the review, "the rush to buy automobiles, electrical appliances and other home furnishings was at a pace unequalled in history.

"Sales comparisons with dollar trade volume in 1940 held to a margin of 16 to 20 per cent, although the sales curve at this time a year ago was beginning to point upward after spottiness during May.

"Gains widened somewhat in the southern area where the increase over last year was estimated at 18 to 24 per cent for the South and 15 to 25 for the Southwest. New England again scored one of the best comparisons, with an average increase of 20 to 23 per cent.

"East and Middle West were above the year-ago level by 15 to 20 per cent, Northwest by 12 to 16 per cent and Pacific Coast by 17 to 23 per cent.

"Wholesale trading maintained a brisk pace as retailers continued their efforts to build substantial advance stocks for fall."

Prompt Action Is Urged to Conserve Available Rubber

NEW YORK (AP)—Prompt action in conserving available rubber supplies in this country was advocated by John L. Collyer, President of B. F. Goodrich Company.

"It is inevitable in the interest of conserving our supplies of rubber that less be consumed in the second half of this year," Mr. Collyer said. "Despite difficulty in obtaining shipping for transfer of rubber from the Far East, total imports for the first four months of this year exceeded consumption by 40,904 tons. In April, however, consumption reached 71,374 tons, while commercial imports were 22,623 tons less than consumption.

"Prompt action in adopting conservation measures will bring about most efficient use of crude rubber stocks. Consumers can aid by maintaining routine buying. Thus, rubber industry technicians may make the available crude rubber supplies go farther by maximum use of age-resisters and improved compounding.

"The goal of the Government and the rubber industry is to make sure that the United States will have at all times enough raw material to maintain production for our basic needs until stand-by synthetic rubber-producing capacity could be created in this country."

Priorities Affect Borax, Boric Acid

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Production Management has put borax and boric acid under full priority control because of a shortage caused, it said, by a strike.

Borax is used by the Army and Navy for chemical purposes and for hospitals and laboratories. Boric acid is used in making borosilicate glass which has a large variety of defense uses.

Officials said that the shortage resulted from cessation of deliveries from the American Potash & Chemical Company, Trona, Calif., where a strike has been in effect for more than three months.

The order will give military requirements for the materials preference over civilian demands.

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	175,000
Previous day's sales	327,570
1941 volume to date	55,247,792
1940 volume to date	113,615,155

Stocks Firm; Steels Lead Late Rally

NEW YORK, June 7 (AP)—Steels and specialties got their teeth in a fair-sized stock market rally today, but many leaders were unable to bite off much in the way of rising prices.

Quotations began to harden in the final hour after considerable early hesitancy. While gains of fractions to a point or so were well sprinkled over the list at the close, numerous issues were off a trifle or unchanged.

Dealings picked up a bit on the attempt to lift trends and transfers for the two hours approximated 175,000 shares, against 110,000 in the previous short session.

Mild support was accorded U. S. Steel, General Motor, Montgomery Ward, Anaconda, Pennsylvania, du Pont, General Electric and U. S. Gypsum.

Pullman and Boeing slipped.

Owners of rail shares noted estimates that sharply rising freight traffic would put this year's net income for the carriers at around the $524,000,000 mark of 1930. It was believed third quarter net would be in the neighborhood of $150,000,000, with the final three months even higher. For the full year of 1940 the roads earned only $191,000,000.

Studied were the figures of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association disclosing both production and new orders in the holiday week ended May 31 were a shade under the preceding full week, but well above the comparable period a year ago. Shipments were 1 per cent ahead of the week before and 9 per cent greater than in the 1940 week.

Bonds Slightly Irregular

Bond market prices improced on balance today but trading was quiet in the short session and a fair number of issues held unchanged or dipped a little.

In the final hour a few specialties and normally inactive loans showed wide upward swings but most changes were small.

Lehigh Valley Coal 5s of '74, stamped, added about 5 points, and the 5s of '54, stamped, nearly 2; Third Avenue 4s and adjustment 5s a point or so each; Montreal Traction 5s about 5 points and Walworth 4s about 2. In all cases turnover was small.

The U. S. Government list was quiet with most prices a little better. The 2s of '55-53, catching up with the list after some days of inactivity, advanced nearly a point.

In the foreign group, Buenos Aires 4¾s rose a point on a small transfer. Most others were about steady.

Among corporates small gains were shown for Baltimore & Ohio convertibles, Rock Island general 4s, Commercial MacKay Incomes, Missouri Pacific 5s of '57 "F," and Pacific Gas 3¾s. Unchanged or a little lower were Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s of '62 "A," Alleghany Corp. 5s of '49, St. Paul 5s and International Hydro Electric 6s.

Synthetic Rubber Plant to Be Built At Baton Rouge, La.

BATON ROUGE, La. (AP)—The Standard Oil Company of Louisiana has announced it would begin construction immediately on a large synthetic rubber and chemical project at its Baton Rouge refinery.

The announcement of the project, which is to involve the expenditure of from $12,000,000 to $15,000,000 during the next 15 months, was made by M. J. Rathbone, president of the company, following a conference with Governor Sam Jones at which details affecting the State and company jointly were worked out.

One group of plants will produce various solvents and alcohols, another group of plants will produce the recently announced new type of synthetic rubber developed in the Standard Oil laboratories and a third part of the project calls for more than doubling the present capacity of the Standard's synthetic buna rubber plant and still another part of the project will produce various raw materials for the solvents, alcohols and synthetic rubber manufacture.

A $3,000,000 buna rubber plant was recently put in operation by the company here. This plant, the announcement says, will be more than doubled in size while a new plant for the manufacture of the newly developed butyl rubber plant is also to be built.

Governor Jones announced that the State had approved a 10-year property tax exemption for the new plant.

Gold Imports Decline To $5,955,472 in Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—Gold imports slumped to $5,955,472 in the week ended May 28.

The Commerce Department said that shipments were less than half of the preceding week.

As usual, Canada sent most of the metal, $4,207,812 worth. Next largest shipment was $947,612 from the Philippines.

Foreign gold deposits under earmark in the Federal Reserve banks declined $533,148 to $1,920,766,174.

Silver imports also were somewhat smaller, at $687,556. Mexico sent $461,315 worth and Canada $123,916.

Gold exports were $738, silver $1,634.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
		B					
19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	11	13⅞	13½	13⅞	+ ⅜
4⅜	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	4	3½	3½	3½	Jun 6
7½	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	2	6	6	6	Jun 6
6¼	5	Bangor & Ar	2	5¼	5	5¼	Jun 6
10½	7⅝	Barber As (1⅝e)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
7½	6½	Barker Br (3⅛e)	1	7	7	7	
9⅞	7⅝	Barnsdall (.30g)	3	9⅛	9	9⅛	
24⅞	18¾	Bath Ir Wks ½g	3	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	+ ⅜
31⅜	25¾	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	Jun 4
25½	22	Beat Cream (1a)	1	25½	25½	25½	Jun 6
103⅜	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	M'y 8
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	109½	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	109½	109½	109½	M'y27
83⅜	73⅜	Beld-Hem (.80)	2	78⅜	78⅜	78⅜	M'y27
37¾	32⅜	Bendix Av (2g)	10	34½	34	34	Jun 6
20⅞	15⅛	Benef Ind (.85g)	5	17	17	17	
57	54⅜	Benef Ind pf 2½	1	57	57	57	Jun 5
32	26¾	Best & Co(1.60a)	5	28½	28	28½	+ ¾
89½	68⅛	Beth Steel (3g)	10	71⅞	71½	71⅞	+ ⅞
131½	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	5	122¼	122	122¼	Jun 6
28	23¼	Bigelow-S (2g)	1	26	26	26	Jun 6
21¼	16½	Black & Deck(2)	1	19¾	15¾	19¾	— ¼
10¼	6⅝	Blaw-Knox .30g	6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
18⅜	13½	Bliss & L (¼g)	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	Jun 5
18⅝	12⅛	Boeing Airplane	11	15¾	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅛
35	25½	Bohn Al&Br(1g)	2	26⅝	26⅜	26⅜	Jun 5
22⅜	17⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	2	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	
20⅛	18⅝	Borden Co(.60g)	5	19¼	19⅛	19¼	
20¼	16	Borg-Warn .80g	2	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
1⅞	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jun 4
39⅝	30	Bower Roll B(3)	1	32	32	32	Jun 3
4½	3¼	Brew Corp(.20g)	7	4	4	4	Jun 5
12⅜	8¾	Bridgeport (½g)	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	Jun 6
25⅜	18⅛	Briggs Mfg (½g)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	Jun 6
41	30⅞	Briggs & S (¾g)	1	31¾	31¾	31¾	M'y26
44½	38	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	40	40	40	
2½	2⅛	Bkly.& Q Trans	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jun 5
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
14⅛	10	Bklyn Un Gas	5	11½	10⅞	11¼	Jun 5
30½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	2	30	30	30	M'y 2
23½	19½	Bruns-Bal (1g)	2	20	20	20	Jun 2
12⅜	9	Bucyrus-E (.40g)	4	10½	10¼	10⅜	Jun 6
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
7¾	5½	Budd Wh (.20g)	3	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
34¼	23¾	Bullard Co (1g)	3	24¼	23½	24¼	+1
33¾	27½	Bulova Wat (2a)	2	30⅜	30	30	Jun 5
18½	15¾	Burling M (.60g)	6	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ½
53¼	49	Burling pf (2¾)	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	Jun 6
8¾	7⅝	Burr Add (.30g)	3	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
3¾	2⅛	Bush Terminal	8	2½	2⅜	2½	Jun 4
5⅛	4½	Butler Br (.15g)	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
21⅜	19⅜	But Bros pf(1½)	3	20½	20¼	20½	Jun 5
4⅜	3	ButteCop&Zinc	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
11¾	7½	Byers (AM) Co	1	8½	8⅜	8½	+ ⅜
12	7½	Byron Jack(¼g)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Jun 6
		C					
21⅜	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	1	18	18	18	— ¼
53	51	Calif P pf(2½)	1	51⅜	51⅜	52⅜	M'y 6
1½	¾	Callahan Z-Lead	1	¾	¾	¾	
7¼	5½	Cal & Hecla(½g)	2	6	6	6	
14⅞	10¼	Camp Wy (.60g)	4	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
13¾	10⅞	Canada Dry .60)	2	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
4¼	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	5	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
39⅞	34	Cannon M (1g)	2	35	35	35	Jun 6
3¼	2¼	Capital Adm A	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jun 4
30½	22	Carpent S H 1½g	1	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	Jun 6
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.10)	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jun 3
59¼	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	4	59½	59	59½	Jun 6
50¼	40	Caterpill Tr (2)	4	45	44¾	45	
28⅜	18⅞	Celanese (1g)	2	21⅜	21¼	21⅜	+ ⅜
10	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	5	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ¼
22¾	16¼	Cent Aguir (1½)	2	16½	16¼	16¼	— ¼
2⅝	1½	Cent Foundry	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Jun 6
3	2⅛	Cent RR NJ	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	M'y22
6⅞	4¼	Cent Violetta S	1	5½	5½	5½	Jun 6
3⅛	2½	Century Rib M	1	2½	2½	2½	Apr21
34⅛	27	Cerro de Pas(2g)	2	31⅝	31¼	31¾	+ ¼
5⅜	2⅞	Cert-teed Prod	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
21¼	15¾	Chain Belt (½g)	2	17	17	17	+ ½
20⅜	17½	Champ P&F ½g	1	19½	19½	19½	Jun 3
18	12⅛	Checker Cab	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	M'y26
44⅛	34¼	Ches & Ohio (3)	1	36	35⅞	36	+ ⅛
102½	93½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	93½	93½	93½	
3	2¼	Ches Corp	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jun 6
1½	⅜	Chi & E Ill	3	1	1	1	Jun 6
4⅜	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	11	3	3	3	Jun 6
2⅝	⅞	Chi Great West	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
8⅛	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	1	6	6	6	Jun 6
8¼	5	Chi Mail O (¼e)	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Jun 5
15½	9½	Chi Pneu Tool 1g	6	14¼	14	14	
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	39¼	39¼	39¼	Jun 6
46	40¼	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	50¼	50¼	50¼	Jun 5
52½	49	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jun 6
¼	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jun 3
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	2	¼	¼	¼	Jun 6
9½	8⅛	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8½	8½	8½	Jun 5
13⅛	10¾	Chickasha (⅛g)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	Jun 4
2⅞	1¼	Childs Co	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jun 6
92⅛	55⅛	Chrysler (3g)	19	56	55¼	56	+ ¾
10⅜	8¾	City I & F (.30g)	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
3	2¼	City Stores	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jun 5
37¾	31¼	Clark Equip 1½g	6	31	30¼	30¼	Jun 6
33¾	25	Clev Gr B (.40g)	1	25	25	25	
36¾	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	12	37¼	36⅝	37¼	+ ⅜
34	28½	Cluett P (1¼g)	1	32¾	32¾	32¾	+ ¼
106	87	Coca-Cola (1½g)	5	89	88⅞	88⅞	— ⅛
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61	61	61	
14	11⅛	Colgate-P (½a)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
103½	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	102¾	102¾	102¾	Jun 4
30¼	18⅜	Collins & A 2½g	5	19	19	19	+ ⅜
20	14	Col Fuel&I (½g)	1	16	16	16	Jun 6
21¾	15¼	Col Br A (.90g)	1	15	15	15	Jun 6
21	15⅛	Col Br B (.90g)	3	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
4⅞	2½	Col G&E (.10g)	4	3¼	3	3¼	
82⅛	73	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	75	74½	75	Jun 5
6¾	4¼	Colum Pict	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Jun 6
24⅜	21¼	Colum P pf(2¾)	3	23½	23½	23½	M'y27
80⅛	69⅞	Col Carb (A)	1	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	Jun 6
31	21¾	Coml Credit (3)	5	23⅝	23⅜	23½	+ ½
104	99⅜	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	100¾	100¾	100¾	Jun 4
37⅞	28¼	Com Inv Tr (4)	21	29¼	29	29¼	+ ⅜
110	103½	ComT cv pf(4¼)	1	104	104	104	Jun 4
11½	8⅜	Coml Solv (¼g)	5	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	
		Com'th & South	14	⅜	⅜	⅜	
61¼	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	6	52½	52	52½	Jun 6
30⅛	24¼	Com Edis (1.80)	3	25⅞	25¾	25¾	+ ¼
4	3	Conde Nast(¾g)	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	M'y28
18½	14	Congoleum (1)	6	14¾	14½	14½	Jun 6
31⅝	22½	Cons Airc (2g)	18	31¼	30⅞	31¼	+ ⅛
15⅞	10½	Cons Cig (1¾e)	1	11⅛	11	11	M'y29
7½	5¾	Cons Cop (¼g)	5	6¾	6¾	6¾	
23⅜	17¼	Cons Edison (2)	10	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	
97⅜	95	Cons Ed pf (5)	2	100	99¾	99¾	
¾	½	Con Film Ind	6	⅛	⅝	⅛	+ ⅛
8½	7¼	Cons F pf (½k)	2	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅜
3½	2¼	Cons Laund (2¼)	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jun 5
6½	5¼	Consol Oil (½)	8	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
1⅜	¾	Con RR Cuba pf	2	1	1	1	M'y29
5⅜	2⅞	Consol'n Coal	2	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅜
24¾	15¼	Consol'n Coal pf	2	24½	23½	24½	+ ¾
106⅜	100⅜	Con Pow pf(4½)	2	100	100	100	— ¼
15⅞	12½	Container (½g)	2	14	13¾	14	+ ⅛
14⅝	7⅜	Cont Bak (A)	1	14½	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
1⅛	⅝	Cont Bak (B)	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
101½	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	8	102	102	102	
40½	32	Cont Can (1g)	4	31¾	31¾	31¾	
8¼	6⅜	Cont Dia F (1)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Jun 4
39⅜	35¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	38½	38½	38½	+ ¼
4⅛	2⅝	Cont Motors	4	2¾	2¾	2¾	
22½	17⅜	Cont O Del (½g)	2	21½	21½	21½	+ ¼
23½	15½	Cont Steel (½g)	2	17½	17½	17½	Jun 6
18⅞	13	Cop'weld (.40g)	3	14	14	14	M'y29
55	52	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	53	53	53	M'y16
47½	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	2	46⅜	46½	46⅜	+ ⅛
47⅜	33¼	Coty Inc (¼g)	1	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	
7⅜	½	Coty Internat'l	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Jun 6
19⅞	13	Crane Co (.80e)	2	15	15	15	+ ¼
19	15½	C of Wheat(1.60)	2	15⅜	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅜
7⅛	4⅜	Crosley Corp	7	7⅜	6⅞	7	Jun 6
27⅜	19⅜	Crown C&S(¼g)	1	21	21	21	Jun 6
45½	40	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	M'y29
15⅜	11⅛	Crown Zel (¾g)	9	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
47¼	35½	Crucible Steel	6	38¼	37⅝	38	+ ⅜
98⅛	82	Crucible pf (5)	6	84½	84½	84½	+ ⅛
5¼	3½	Cuban-Am Sug	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
53	41⅞	Cuban-AS pf 5½	1	51¼	51¼	51¼	Jun 4
16½	11½	Cudahy Pack	1	12	12	12	Jun 5
25	20	Cuneo Pr (1½)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	Jun 2
17⅛	1	Curtis Publish	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
45	40	Curtis P pf (3¾k)	1	40	40	40	Jun 3
34¾	30½	Curtis P p pf (3)	2	31	30½	30½	Jun 6
9¾	7¼	Curtiss-W (½e)	8	8¼	8¼	8¼	
29½	24½	Curtiss-W A (2)	4	27	26⅝	27	+ ½
19⅝	15	Cutler-H (3¾g)	1	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
		D					
3¼	3	Davega Str(.30g)	2	3½	3½	3½	Jun 4
17¾	14⅜	Davaga S pf(1¾)	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	M'y26
8⅜	6¼	Davison C (.60g)	2	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
22½	18⅜	Deere&Co (1½e)	7	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	+ ¼
29¾	27	Deere pf (1.40)	6	27¼	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
18⅜	14⅞	Deisel W-G (1½)	1	15	15	15	
13¼	9	Del & Hudson	2	10	10	10	Jun 6
3¾	2½	Del Lack & West	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
⅞	⅜	Den&Rio GW pf	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	M'y21
23¼	20	Detroit Ed	3	20¼	20¼	20¼	
29⅜	21½	Diam Match ¾g	2	22½	22⅜	22½	Jun 6
41	35¼	Dia M pf (1½)	3	35¼	35¼	35¼	Jun 5
10⅛	6⅞	Diam T Mot(¼g)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
18¼	12⅝	Dist C-S (h2.22)	1	13½	13½	13½	+ ¼
86	68⅝	Dist C pf ww (5)	1	72	72	72	+1
9	7	Dix-Vortex(¼g)	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	M'y15
23⅛	17	Doehler D (¾g)	1	18	18	18	Jun 6
17	14¼	Dome Mines(h2)	6	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	Jun 6
79¼	63½	Douglas Air (5e)	1	69⅜	69⅜	69⅜	Jun 6
141¾	120	Dow Chem (3)	1	127	127	127	+2
22	17½	Dresser Mfg (1g)	6	21⅛	21	21⅛	+ ¼
6⅜	4	Dunhill Int	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
9⅝	6⅜	Duplan S (.30g)	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Jun 5
134⅜	138	du Pont deN3½g	13	150	150	150	+13¾
126⅞	120⅞	du Pont pf (4½)	1	124½	124½	124½	Jun 3
		E					
34	24	East Air Lines	2	25¾	25⅜	25¾	+ ½
5¼	3⅛	East Roll Mill	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Jun 4
142	120¼	East Kodak (6)	4	124½	124	124	
36⅞	29½	Eaton Mfg (1½g)	6	29⅝	29	29	— ⅝
16	14½	Edis Bros (1.20)	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	M'y26
⅝	⅜	El & Mus Ind	1	½	½	½	M'y 6
33⅞	25⅛	Elec A-L (1½g)	6	26½	26⅜	26⅜	Jun 6
17⅜	12½	Elec Boat (.40g)	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
4⅜	1½	El Power & Lt	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	
33	23½	El P&L 6pf(.60k)	2	30⅛	30	30	Jun 6
37¼	27½	El P&L 7pf(.70k)	1	32½	32½	32½	— ½
34½	28	El Stor Bat (2)	*1	29	29	29	Jun 6
31	26⅛	El Paso NG(2.40)	4	30	29¾	30	Jun 6
44¼	39½	Endi-John (3)	5	40½	39½	39½	M'y27
7	3⅛	Eng Pub Service	7	4	3¾	3⅞	Jun 6
80¼	65	Eng P S $5 (5)	2	73½	73½	73½	Jun 6
83¼	70	EngPS5½pf(5½)	2	78	77	78	Jun 5
½	⅛	Equit Off Bldg	5	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jun 6
1¼	½	Erie RR	2	1	1	1	Jun 6
1⅜	⅞	Erie 1 pf	3	1	1	1	Jun 6
1½	½	Erie 2 pf	5	1	1	1	Jun 5
35⅜	27⅜	Eureka V Clean	1	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	Jun 4
83¼	55⅜	Evans Products	1	61½	61½	61½	
30¾	23⅛	Ex-Cell-O(1.30g)	3	26⅞	26½	26⅞	+ ⅜
⅝	⅜	Exchange Buffet		⅜	⅜	⅜	M'y22
		F					
45½	34	Fairb Morse (1g)	2	35½	35½	35½	+ ⅛
24⅞	17¾	Fajardo (1g)	3	17½	17	17½	+ ½
13⅜	10	Fed Lt & Tr (1)	3	10½	10½	10½	
25¾	21½	Fed M & S (2g)	1	24½	24½	24½	Jun 6
14⅝	10⅞	Fed Mogul (¼g)	2	11½	11½	11½	Jun 6
4¼	2¼	Fed Mot Truck	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
¾	⅜	Fed Wat Serv A	1	½	½	½	
21½	18⅝	Fed D Str (1.40a)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	Jun 5
97½	92½	Fed Str pf (4½)	1	92½	92½	92½	M'y23
14⅜	11½	Ferro Enam (1)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	
38½	34¼	Fid P F I (1.60a)	2	38½	38½	38½	Jun 5
18½	15¼	Firestone (½g)	5	15⅞	15½	15⅞	Jun 6
105	101⅞	Fire T&R pf (6)	3	103	102¾	102¾	Jun 6
42½	31⅞	First N Str (2½)	4	36	35½	36	Jun 6
15	12⅛	Flintkote (½g)	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
33⅞	27	Florence S (½g)	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	Jun 6
25¼	22	Florsheim A (2)	1	23	23	23	M'y14
7	4	Follansbee Steel	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
29	22	Follansbee Stl pf	1	22	22	22	M'y12
7½	6	Food Mach(.70g)	3	25	25	25	Jun 5
20¼	13⅛	Foster Wheeler	1	14½	14½	14½	
33¾	21⅜	Francisco Sugar	3	25⅝	21½	25⅝	Jun 5
39	32½	Freeport S (2)	6	33⅞	33⅝	33⅝	+ ⅛
		G					
2½	1½	Gabriel Co A	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
2½	1¼	Gair (Robert)	1	1½	1½	1½	
9¼	7½	Gair (Robt)6%pf	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	Jun 6
5¼	3¾	Gar Wood Ind	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Jun 5
8	6	Gar Wood pf(½)	4	6¾	6¾	6¾	M'y24
11½	10¾	Gaylord C (½a)	2	10¾	10¾	10¾	Jun 5
53⅞	47½	Gaylord pf (2¾)	9	53⅞	53⅝	53⅝	M'y13
5⅜	4	Gen Am I (.15e)	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jun 3
102⅜	101	Gen A Im pf (6)	1	101	101	101	Jun 5
55¾	46¾	Gen Am Tr 1½g	2	51	51	51	+ ¾
7¼	5¾	Gen Baking .15g	3	6	5⅞	6	Jun 6
5	3¼	Gen Bronze	3	4	4	4	+ ½
6⅛	3¼	Gen Cable	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Jun 3
16⅛	10½	Gen Cable A	1	12	12	12	
86¾	73½	Gen Cbl pf(3½k)	3	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜	Jun 3
19¼	17⅛	Gen Cigar (1)	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	M'y27
35⅛	28⅛	Gen Elec (.70g)	26	30	29¾	30	+ ¼
39¾	33⅜	Gen Foods (2)	2	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	
114⅛	112½	Gen Fds pf (4½)	1	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	M'y 9
⅛	⅛	Gen G & El A	6	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
86	80	Gen Mills (4)	1	80	80	80	
48½	36¾	Gen Mot (1¾g)	21	37½	37⅛	37½	+ ⅜
126	123¾	Gen Motor pf(5)	2	124⅜	124⅜	124⅜	Jun 6
43⅜	38⅝	Gen Out Adver	1	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	Jun 6
48	40	Gen Out Ad A 6k	2	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	Jun 4
7½	6	Gen P Ink (.60)	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
½	¼	Gen Pub Serv	14	¼	¼	¼	Jun 4
16⅛	11⅛	Gen Ry Sig (¼g)	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
⅝	⅜	Gen Real & Util	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	
20	16¼	Gen Real & U pf	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	Jun 5
29½	20⅛	Gen Refr't (

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Wheat Price Rise Offset To Higher Loans

CHICAGO, June 7 (AP)—Grain trade calculations indicated today that unless the crop turns out larger than now expected producers may not be required to store as much new wheat for government loans as they did last year in order to strike a favorable balance between "free" market supplies and demand.

However, considering the high loan rate on a basis of $1.25 a bushel at Chicago, about 15 cents over current prices, this is no sign that lending operations will not be as large as last year. The government recently indicated it planned to make loans on 350,000,000 bushels if necessary.

34 P. C. New Crop Sealed

For the marketing season which ends June 30 farmers sealed approximately 278,000,000 bushels, or 34 per cent of the new crop, or approximately 25 per cent of the total supply of 1,101,000,000 bushels, including carryover.

Next season, beginning July 1, domestic supply may total approximately 1,270,000,000 bushels, or at record-breaking levels, if recent private estimates of crop prospects and carryover are borne out.

Of this supply, however, traders estimate around 200,000,000 bushels of 1940 wheat will be under Government control, having been turned over to it in default of loans. Thus, of the remaining 1,070,000,000 bushels, approximately 267,000,000 bushels need be sealed if the same ratio between sealed and "free" supplies that prevailed last season is maintained.

Granting of loans on 267,000,000 bushels would leave a margin of approximately 100,000,000 bushels "free" wheat over and above estimated domestic requirements and exports for the season. The "free" wheat margin during the season just ending was only slightly larger than that figure. The above figures do not account for any 1940 farm stored grain remaining under loan.

Prices Up 18c

Although loans for the new crop are much more attractive than last year, at $1.15 a bushel on a Chicago basis, compared with 81 cents a year ago, prices also are higher. No. 2 hard wheat here is quoted around $1, compared with about 82 cents a year ago. The loan rate is up 34 cents, the price about 18 cents.

The marketing quota system is expected to play a part in determining the amount of grain stored for loans. Restrictions on marketings in excess of allotments never before have been in effect. As a result, the amount of grain to be held off the market in this manner cannot be determined. Wheat subject to quota restrictions can be put up for loans, but non-co-operators with excess grain can obtain loans only at 60 per cent of the basic rate, and only upon excess grain.

Mill buying, flour activity and the loan program contributed to a rise of 4½ to 5¼ cents in wheat prices the past week at yesterday's close. During this period corn rose ⅜-1¼ and rye 2⅞, while oats were ½-⅜ lower.

U. S. Firm to Buy Canadian War Bonds

MONTREAL (AP)—Leroy A. Lincoln, President of Metropolitan Insurance Company, announced here his firm plans to subscribe $20,000,000 to Canada's victory loan through the conversion of maturing securities.

Mr. Lincoln said the Metropolitan, being a United States firm, came under the neutrality law and therefore had to use the conversion method of subscribe.

He said the company already has invested $8,000,000 in Canadian war loans.

Paper Mill Workers Basic Pay Increased

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Wage Hour Administration has issued a minimum wage order for the converted paper products industry which will raise the base pay, officials said, of an estimated 50,000 workers.

The wage order, effective June 30, provides for the establishment of minimum pay rates of 40, 38, and 36 cent an hour, applicable to employees grouped according to the type of products they produce.

Officials said the industry normally employed about 200,000 workers and estimated that half of those to receive pay increases would be women employees.

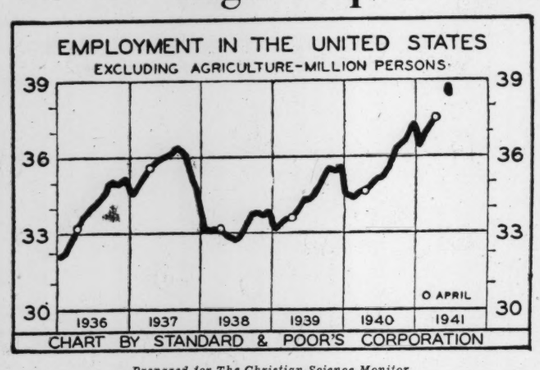
More Stringent Control Of Pepper Trading Ordered

NEW YORK (AP)—Speculative dealings in black pepper futures were put under more stringent controls Thursday by an order of the New York Produce Exchange requiring member brokers to boost margins on all trades, except hedges, to $1,000 per contract from the present $300.

The action was taken, the exchange said, at the request of the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply. The new requirements take effect June 16 and will cover all contracts entered into after May 22.

Up to a few weeks ago produce exchange brokers were permitted to fix their own margin requirements on black pepper, but after sharp rise in the price near the end of May the exchange, at the request of federal authorities, adopted a $300 minimum margin per contract of 33,600 pounds.

April Non-Farm Employment At New High Despite Strikes



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Despite stoppage of work in bituminous coal mines, April employment in non-farm industries set a new all-time high. There were 147,000 more persons at work last month than were employed at the height of the 1929 boom.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

Even the casual visitor to the devastated area in the City or any other important commercial and banking center anywhere in Britain must have asked himself not only how the banks and other big institutions of finance and commerce carry on but also what preparations have been made to cope with even more serious emergencies.

What, it might be asked, has been done to be ready for the worst catastrophe, namely, invasion; or if that eventuality is ruled out, how could London carry on if it were cut off from the rest of the country for a time? For the metropolis might become part of the battle zone which would mean that telephonic, telegraphic and most other forms of rapid communication with the outer world would be reserved for the military authorities.

Measures Taken

From the first days of the war, the banks had taken elaborate measures to prevent disorganization through enemy action. Accounts have been duplicated and copies of correspondence and books in one office been stored in some other branch which is situated in a comparatively safer area. As a result, even when one branch is bombed out of existence, it has been a very simple matter to reconstruct its accounts with the minimum delay. But if all contact between head office and the branches were cut off, it would then not be sufficient simply to have duplicates of letters, transactions, etc., "somewhere in the country."

Such an eventuality has been faced in theory, and, as a result the head office of a big bank or commercial house has, already, some of its managers and other staff members working in the country. They thus form a nucleus which could carry on business under abnormal conditions.

In the case of the foreign branches of leading London banks, continuous contact with the outside world is essential since the slightest interruption would produce a bad impression abroad and hamper, if not completely destroy, this foreign business. For this reason many banks have practically duplicated their foreign branch offices—a policy which has been all the easier because of the slackness in foreign banking for many months past.

Activity Slackens

Foreign banking activity in London has suffered very severely since the outbreak of war because of the difficulties in foreign trade. The decline in exports and all kinds of imports except those which are government-controlled has led to this situation. For the duration of the war the London banking community must sacrifice all business with countries now under German domination. With Sweden and Finland, the possibilities of trade are also very restricted. As for the rest of Europe, there is some active business with Switzerland, and some with Portugal and Spain.

In the case of the latter, it is done mainly through the Anglo-Spanish clearing arrangement. Communications being still open with Egypt, Cyprus, the Middle East, as well as with Latin Ameria, these countries still play their part in British trade.

There are practically no dealings in bullion and foreign currency note, and foreign banks cannot look for any great improvement until the shipping situation is much better. Nowadays the foreign exchange departments in most banks are mainly occupied in giving information about foreign exchange regulations, which come strangely to the British business world.

Conditions in the City today are such that it would be pardonable if pessimism and despondency showed themselves in some quarters. But speaking generally, the contrary is the case. The City's reaction to adverse news has been remarkably stoical, due fundamentally to the realization that there must be hard times before final victory is achieved, and that in such a totalitarian war as this, the sacrifies of the civilian population will be on a par with those of the fighting forces.

This stoicism is also helped on by the conviction that any other end to this war other than complete victory for the democratic cause will bring ruin to London, not simply as a world money center, but even as controller of its own financial affairs.

Effect of War News

Opinion regarding the way in which the City is bearing its losses is largely the result of personal contacts in these days. It cannot be judged by day to day fluctuations on the market. Violent reactions are almost impossible in view of the great decline in speculative activities and official control of the money market.

In fact the foreign exchange and money markets cannot be said any longer to register changes of feeling, since exchange control and monetary management have practically eliminated fluctuations from both markets. But earlier military failures overseas, including the retreat from Dunkirk did not unsettle the City's confidence; and once the devastating air-raids had become actual occurrences and placed in true perspective, they were treated simply as the exigencies of war to be borne as uncomplainingly as possible.

An interesting little sidelight on the difficulties which have now to be encountered is to be found in the thousands of claims for the replacement of bank and currency notes damaged by fire, water, etc., during air-raids. These are dealt with by the Bank of England. If the notes still carry the complete index letter and number, every part of the "I Promise to pay the Bearer on Demand the Sum of . . ." and a least two-thirds of the Chief Cashier's signature, they are replaceable at sight at any bank or post-office. If the damage is greater, then a claim must be filed and submitted to the Bank's experts. Replacement has already been made in some cases even when only the ash has remained for inspection.

Alabama Iron Makers Engaged in Huge Expansion to Supply Defense Materiel

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (AP)—Alabama iron makers are engaged in a huge expansion and modernization program to add approximately 1,000,000 tons annually to this district's production of that vital defense metal.

The program, scheduled for completion within 12 months, includes construction of a huge new furnace, rehabilitation and operation of an abandoned furnace, and enlargement and modernization of existing furnaces.

Eliminates Bottlenecks

Its completion will eliminate the pig iron bottleneck which has limited Alabama steel output and will increase materially the State's foundry iron output, normally estimated at 40 per cent of the national total.

The Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co., U. S. Steel subsidiary and largest Southern steel maker, will increase its iron-making facilities by more than 500,000 tons annually through construction of a new blast furnace at Fairfield and introduction of ore conditioning operations expected to hike production of its existing furnaces by more than 10 per cent.

It also will rebuild and enlarge one of its older furnaces to increase rated capacity 50,000 to 75,000 tons annually, and has an option on an abandoned furnace at Holt, Ala., which it expects to rehabilitate and return to production. The Holt furnace will be rated at approximately 110,000 tons annually.

Republic Steel Corp. has rebuilt and enlarged one of its Birmingham blast furnaces and has contracted for dehumidifying equipment which normally adds 10 per cent to furnace output.

General Expansion

Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. has ordered dehumidifying equipment for two furnaces and Woodward Iron Co. has installed such equipment for three furnaces.

Much of the new iron capacity will be needed for the district's steel mills, now in the midst of an expansion program which will increase capacity by 20 per cent.

The new steel capacity will provide raw material for the new 140-inch plate mill now under construction at Fairfield and scheduled for completion in the second quarter of 1942. The plate mill's output is sorely needed for shipbuilding plants at New Orleans, Pascagoula, Miss., Mobile and Chickasaw, Ala., and Tampa, Fla.

Ginsburg Asks Extension Of Price Control

CHICAGO, June 7 (AP)—David Ginsburg, general counsel of the office of price administration and civilian supply, believes the defense effort "will not succeed" unless emergency price controls "are continued and extended and made effective."

"I doubt whether our Government, as we know it, could long continue in the face of unchecked inflation," Mr. Ginsburg declared yesterday in an address at the conference on public law at the University of Chicago Law School.

He said Bernard Baruch, chairman of the World War Industries Board, often had warned that total defense "means that we must plan to fight, to win, and above all, to survive war."-Mr. Ginsburg continued:

"This means that we must also fight for and win the peace. Without price control, I believe we should fail. With it, we shall be free to organize our resources, with concentration on production rather than preoccupation with prices, and with maintenance of morale rather than its destruction because of rising living costs."

Mr. Ginsburg said a year's experience had convinced his office that Woodrow Wilson was right when, in the midst of the last war, he said prices meant the efficiency or inefficiency of the nation—victory or defeat.

"It's all very well," Mr. Ginsburg said, "to trust to voluntary co-operation—and by and large our experience in OPACS with such co-operation has been excellent. But so long as we operate under a free enterprise and profit system we cannot expect that all business men will continuously exercise their influence to keep prices down when many of them may expect to be better off individually under the opposite policy.

Snyder Warns War Cost May Bring On Ruinous Inflation

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—Carl Snyder, formerly New York Federal Reserve Bank statistician, told utility leaders "our present scale of war expenditure without adequate retrenchment" will bring "disastrous inflation."

With the inflation, he added in a prepared address at the ninth annual convention of the Edison Electrical Institute, will come "much the same social discontent and desire for Governmental intervention that has characterized every depression we have known."

Mr. Snyder asserted "it must be clear to any thinking man, therefore, that we cannot continue our usual rate of expenditure and improvement merely by printing money, which is virtually what we are doing now.

"It is very clear likewise that we ought not to be deferring every kind of expenditure that does not go directly into the war. The slogan has gone forth: 'Business as usual.' That is impossible."

He concluded: "We have behind us a magnificent past. Let us beware that we do not establish here the conditions that have created such insane delusions as prevail today in Germany."

David C. Prince, manager of the commercial endineering department of the General Electric Company, called for a plan for the time of transition from wartime to peacetime economy.

Expressing hope the war will be over by 1946, he contended, "We will have to start soon if we expect to have our plan ready in time."

Engineering Awards Expand Further

NEW YORK (AP) — Engineering construction awards expanded this week to a total of $132,570,000, the fifth highest for any week this year, Enginering News Record reported.

Volume was more than double that of the same week a year ago.

State and municipal contracts reached the highest total in more than six months. Including federal projects, public construction was 96 per cent greater than a year ago.

Private work was 133 per cent higher than the corresponding week of 1940. Comparisons follow:

	Latest Wk. (5 days)	Prev. Wk. (4 days)	Year Ago (5 days)
Private	$33,172,000	$29,317,000	$14,241,000
State and municipal	52,000,000	20,876,000	46,049,000
Federal	47,398,000	20,175,000	4,677,000
Total	132,570,000	70,368,000	64,967,000

White Motor Fills One U. S. Order, Starts Another

CLEVELAND (AP)—White Motor Co. announced it had completed a Government order for 2,915 scout cars five months ahead of schedule and now was producing "half-tracs," the last word in armored reconnaisance scout cars, at the rate of 17 a day.

The "half-tracs"—scout cars equipped with treads instead of the rear wheels used on standard scout cars—were demonstrated before Army officials. During testing ground maneuvers they climbed a 60 per cent grade with a full complement of 10 men. They are designed to go through deep mud and ford streams up to a depth of 2½ feet. Built high off the ground, they maintain a low over-all target height.

Officials of White Motor, sole maker of scout cars for the United States Army and scheduled to manufacture half its "half-tracs," said the concern was working on an order for 5,308 of the tread-type vehicles.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m. — Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
1 2³⁄₄s '54-'51	109.28	109.28	109.28
1 2s '55-'53	104.13	104.13	104.13
7 2¼s '56-'54	106.6	106.6	106.6
4 2½s 58-'56	103.11	103.11	103.11

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
2 Alleghany cv 5s '44	87½	87¼	87¼
5 Alleghany cv 5s '49	74½	74½	74½
1 Alleghany 5s '50 st	48½	48½	48½
2 Am & For P5s 2030	54½	54½	54½
1 Am Int 5½s '49	100	100	100
2Am T & T 5½s '43	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
4 Ann Arbor 4s '95	54½	54½	54½
1 Arm Del 4s '55	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
3 AT&SF 4s '95	109	108½	109
1 AC Line 4½s '64	64½	64½	64½
5 AC Line 5s '45	88	87⅞	88
39 B&O 95 st A	34	33¾	33¾
2 B&O 96 st F	33¼	33¼	33¼
3 B&O cv '60 st	26½	26¼	26⅜
3 B&O 4s '48	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛
3 B&OPL&WV 4s '51st	54⅜	54¾	54¼
6 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	104½	104½	104½
22 Boston&Me 4½s 70	27¾	27⅝	27¾
1 Boston&Me 4s 60	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛
1 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	109	109	109
4 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	103¼	103⅓	103¾
1 Buuf Gen El 4½s 81	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛
5 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	75	75	75
2 Can Nat Ry 5s 70	101	101	101
1 Can Nat 5s 60 Oct	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	97	97	97
20 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	96¾	96¾	96¾
2 Can Pac 5s 54	77½	77½	77½
5 Cen New Eng 4s'61	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛
5 Cen Pac 5s'60	54	54	54
1 Cen Pac 1st 4s'49	73½	73½	73½
1 CRR&B of Ga 5s'42	79	79	79
3 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	15⅝	15½	15½
2 C&O 4½s 92	130	130	130
1 C&O 3½s 96 D	103⅜	103⅜	103?
1 CB&Q 4½s 77	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛
1 CB&Q gen 4s 58	81¾	81¾	81¾
5 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	92½	92½	92½
2 CMSP&Pac 5s 75	8¾	8¾	8¾
1 CMSP&P a jc 5s 2000	2¼	2¼	2¼
9 CM&SP 4½s 89 E	36	35½	35½
2 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	15½	15½	15½
15 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	15¾	15¾	15¾
3 ChiNW 4s '87	15⅝	15¼	15½
5 CRIP 4s '88	19¼	19¼	19¼
10 CRIP rfg 4s '34	10¾	10¾	10¾
3 Ch UnSta 3¾s '63	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
13 ChUnSta 3¼s 63	100⅛	100	100
17 ChW Ind 4s '52	92¾	92¾	92¾
5 Cin Gas&El 3¼s '66	108½	108½	108½
5 CCCStL 4½s '77	56½	56½	56½
2 ColSo 4½s '80	22	22	22
2 Columbia G 6s '52 May	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
11 Coml Mack inc '69ww	44⅜	44½	44⅜
10 Con Edis 3¼s '46	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Consol'n Coal 5s '60	83	83	83
4 Consum Pow 3½s '70	111⅛	110⅞	111⅛
5 Cuba RR 7½s'46rtc	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
3 Cuba RR 5s '52	22½	22½	22½
2 Dayton P&L 3s '70	106	106	106
2 D&RG West 5s '78	12½	12½	12½
1 El Paso & SW 5s 65	70	70	70
27 Erie rfg 5s 67	24¾	24¾	24¾
6 Erie rfg 5s 75	24¾	24⅝	24¾
1 Erie gen lien 4s 96	54½	54½	54½
2 Erie Gene 6s 57	111¾	111¾	111¾
1 Fed L&T Int 5s 42	102½	102½	102½
7 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	88⅞	88	88⅞
1 Gray Pt Term 5s 47	96	96	96
3 Gt Nor 5s'73	99¾	99¾	99⅞
6 Gt Nor 4s 46G	100⅛	100¼	100⅜
5 Gt Nor 4s 46H	97¼	97¼	97¼
1 Gt Nor 3¾s 6 7	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝
2 Gulf M & Oh inc 2015	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞
4 Gulf St 4½s 61	104½	104½	104½
7 Hudson Coal 5s 62 A	39	38¼	39
11 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	102½	102½	102½
3 Ill Cen 4s 66	46⅛	46	46
14 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63 A	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞
2 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞
12 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	11¼	11¼	11¼
1 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C	12¼	12¼	12¼
3 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	39¼	39¼	39¼
9 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	82⅞	82½	82½
3 Int Rys C Am 5s 52	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛
4 Int T&T 4½s 52	43¾	43½	43¾
11 Int T&T 5s 55	45⅞	45⅝	45⅞
1 K C Term 4s 60	108	108	108
1 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	65	65	65
1 LehVal Coal 5s 54 st	52¾	52¾	52¾
3 Leh Val Coal 5s 47st	50	50	50
3 LehighVal 5s 2003 st	33¾	33¾	33¾
3 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	29½	29½	29½
4 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	27¼	27¼	27¼
5 Liggett & M 5s 51	125½	125½	125½
3 Lion Oil cv 4½s 52	99	99	99
1 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	86½	86½	86½
5 Lou&N 4½s 2003	98½	98½	98½
3 Maine Cen 4s '45	80	80	80
5 Mich Cen 3½s '52	97	97	97
6 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
3 M-K-T 5s '62A	28½	28½	28½
5 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	11½	11½	11½
3 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	36	36	36
12 Mo Pac 5s '65A	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜
4 Mo Pac 5s '77F	22⅜	22¼	22¼
15 Mo Pac 5s '77F ct	21⅝	21½	21½
1 Mo Pac 5s '78G	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞
2 Mo Pac 5s '80H	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜
3 Mo Pac 5s '81I	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜
10 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	2	2	2
5 MonWPaPubSv6s'65	112	112	112
4 Montreal Tr 5s '41	68	67	68
8 Nat Dairy 3¼s '60	104½	104⅜	104½
6 Natl Steel 3s '65	104¼	104¼	104¼
5 NewEngT&T5s'52	123	123	123
2 NEngT&T 4½s 61	124½	124½	124½
8 NOTex&M5½s'54	42	41¾	42
3 NY&Q'ns E&P3½s'65	110¼	110¼	110¼
6 NYC rfg 5s 2013	63½	63¼	63½
7 NYC 4½s 2013 A	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞
2 NYC cn 4s '98	61¼	61¼	61¼
1 NYC 3¼s '46	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
8 NYChi&StL 6s '41	99⅛	99	99
12 NYChi&StL 5½s '74A	73¼	73¼	73¼
20 NYChi&StL 4½s '78	61¾	61⅝	61¾
8 NY Dock cv 5s '47	70	70	70
10 NY Edis 3¼s '65	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 NY C El H&P 5s '48	121	121	121
1 NYNH&H 4s '57	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
5 NY Tel 3¼s '67	109¾	109½	109¾
1 Norf & W 4s '96	126⅜	126⅜	126⅜
7 Nor Pac 6s 2047	66	65⅞	66
3 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	53	53	53
1 Nor Pac 4s '97	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞
3 Ohio Ed 4s '65	108¼	108⅛	108⅛
2 Pac D&L 3¾s '61	111	111	111
6 Pac T&T 3¼s '66B	108¾	108½	108¾
3 Para Pict cv 3¼s '47	95¼	95¼	95¼
19 Pen Co 4s '63	105⅜	105½	105½
5 Pen P&Lt 4½s '74	109	109	109
1 Pen P & Lt 3¾s '69	109	109	109
1 Pen RR gen 5s '68	112½	112½	112½
3 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
1 Pen RR gen 4½s '81	102½	102½	102½
3 Pen RR 3¾s'52	90	90	90
1 Pere Marq 4½s 80	66⅜	66¼	66⅜
7 Ph Read C&I cv 6s 49	67⅜	67¼	67⅜
21 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	24	24	23⅝
3 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 PCC&St L 4½s'77	103	103	103
10 PCC&St L 4s 45 D	109	109	109
1 Pitt&WVa 4½s 58A	54	54	54
3 Portl Gen E 4¼s 60	82½	82½	82½
5 Reade 4½s 97 A	82⅝	82½	82⅝
1 Republic Steel 4½s 61	104	104	104
2 Republic Stl 4½s 56	104	1804	104
2 StLIM&S&SF&G 4s 53	70¼	70¼	70¼
1 StLPeo&NW3s48	34	34	34
14 StLPub Svc 5s 59	75	74½	75
6 St L S F 4s 50 A	12⅛	11¾	12⅛
5 St L S F 4s 50 A ct	11	11	11
5 San A L 4s 45 ct	5¼	5¼	5¼
1 Shell Un 2½s 54	97⅝	97½	97⅝
1 Silesian-Am 7s 41	76½	76½	76½
1 Skelly Oil 3s 50	103⅞	103⅝	103⅝
1 Sou Pac 4½s 68	51⅞	51⅝	51⅞
1 Sou Pac 4½s 81	51⅞	51⅝	51⅞
17 So Pac 4½s 69	51⅝	51¾	51⅝
13 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	54⅛	54	54⅛
10 South Ry gen 4s 56	60½	60¼	60½
3 Stand2Oil NJ 2¾s53	104½	104¼	104½
3 Studebaker cv 6s 45	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 TCI RR 5s 51	125½	125½	125½
5 Tex & Pac 5s 79	70½	70½	70⅝
1 Union El Chi 5s 59	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Un Pac 3½s 80	104¾	104⅝	104¾
1 Un Pac 3½s 71	97½	97½	97½
14 Unit Drug 5s 53	86	86	86
1 Utah P&L 5s 44	103	103	103
1 Walwrth 4s 55	81¾	81½	81¾
2 Wesvn Md 4s 52	91¾	91⅜	91¼
1 Westn Pac 5s 46asd	24½	24½	24½
1 Western Un 5s 51	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝
11 Wheel Etl 3½s66	93¼	93	93⅛

Foreign Bonds

11 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	59½	59½	59½
8 Argentine 4½s'71	67	66¾	67
7 Brazil 6½s '26-57	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
1 Brisbane 6s '50	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞
5 Buen A 4½s '77	47	46¾	47
2 Buen A 4½s Aug 76	47	46⅞	47
1 Buen A 4½s Apr 78	47	47	47
1 Buen A 4½s '75	48½	48½	48½
1 Canada 4s '60	97½	97½	97½
12 Canada 3s '67	85¼	85¼	85¼
10 Chile 6s '60 asd	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞
2 Colomb 6s'61 Jan	37	37	37
10 Ger Gov 5½s'65	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
4 GerGovt 5½s'65 unst	5½	5½	5½
15 Ger Govt 7s'49	10¼	10⅛	10¼
3 Japan 6½s'54	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞
3 Orient Dev 6s'53	43	43	43
2 Peru 1st 6s'60	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
3 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
5 Poland 4½s'68 asd	4	4	4
2 Rio de Jan 8s 46	8¾	8¾	8¾
3 Rio de Jan 8½s 53	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
4 Rio Gr do Sul7s 67	10½	10½	10½
10 Rio Gr do Sul 6s 68	9¾	9⅝	9¾
1 Sante Fe (Provi 4s 64	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜
1 Silesia Prov 7s 58	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
7 Silesia Prov4½s58asd	4¼	4¼	4¼

Bond Sales (in Dollars)

Total today 1,138,000; previous day 4,713,800; week ago 1,740,500; year ago 1,612,000; two years ago 2,566,500; Jan. 1 to date 974,952,875; year ago 766,429,000; two year ago 756,080,325.

Dow-Jones Averages

Stock Prices

	30 Ind.	20 Rails	15 Util.
Net change	.43	.06	.01
Today's close*	118.43	27.68	17.37
Previous close	118.00	27.62	17.36
1941 high	133.59	29.75	20.65
1941 low	115.30	26.54	16.82

*Preliminary.

Commodity Futures

Chicago Board of Trade

	Open today	Close yesterday	Close Yr. ago
Wheat:			
September	7.01	1.00⅛	.80⅜
July	.99⅞	.98⅞	.80
December	1.03	1.01⅜	.81⅞
Corn:			
July	.73⅝	.73⅝	.62¾
September	.75½	.75	.61⅜
December	.76	.76½	.59¼
Oats:			
July (old)		.36¼	.33⅛
(new)	.35⅞	.35⅜	
September (old)		.36⅞	.31⅛
(new)	.36¾	.36⅜	
December		.37¾	.32½
Soybeans:			
July	1.32⅞	1.33½	.89½
October	1.23⅞	1.23½	
December	1.24¼	1.23¾	.78½
Rye:			
July (old)	....	.50½	.44½
(new)	....	.57⅜	
September (old)	....	.51	.46½
(new)	.58½	.58⅜	
December	.61	.60⅜	.48⅛
Lard:			
July	9.87	9.82	5.35
September	10.07	10.05	5.52
October	10.12	10.12	
December	10.32	10.30	5.80

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Butter

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Nov. *	35.90	36.00	35.75	35.90	35.90

Eggs

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
June†				24.25b	24.90
Oct.*	26.75	27.75	27.60	27.70	27.70

*S. s † S. p. f. b. Bid

Wool

Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July				93.9b	94.6
Oct.	94.4	94.4	94.1	94.2	94.6
Dec.	94.1	94.1	94.0	94.0	94.6

Tops

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	127.9	127.9	127.9	127.9	128.8
Oct.	124.5	124.5	124.2	124.2	124.8
Dec.	123.0	123.0	122.4	122.5	123.2

bBid.

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	13.23	13.42	13.23	13.41	13.24
Oct	13.35	13.56	13.35	13.55	13.39
Dec	13.47	13.67	13.47	13.67	13.47
March	13.48	13.68	13.48	13.67	13.45

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce & Cassatt; for copper, rubber, cocoa, pepper, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter by Ratjen & Flagg. All prices at N. Y. unless otherwise noted.

Canadian Financing Five Months of 1941 Is Well Below 1940

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the first five months of 1941 Canadian Government, provincial and municipal financing totaled $39,132,-946, exclusive of Dominion treasury bills, compared with $711,-299,211 in the same period of 1940, and $280,748,259 in the 1931 period, according to the monthly compilation of Wood, Gundy & Company, Incorporated.

Of this year's total, $18,235,300 was for refunding and $20,897,-646 was for new money. Provincial direct and guaranted issues were $31,200,000, accounting for the larger portion of the five months total, and of this amount $16,200,000 was for refunding. Treasury bill financing totaled $385,000,000 against $365,000,000 for the first five months of 1940, and $260,000

'Floating Federal Court' Carries Justice to Alaska

ANCHORAGE, Alaska (AP)—A rush for citizenship among Alaska's aliens promises again this summer to give the Territory's "floating court" a busy time in Aleutian out-of-the-way spots.

This month the tiny Government wooden schoolhouses out on the Aleutian Peninsula and up Bristol Bay way—Squaw Harbor, False Pass, Naknek, Dillingham and other isolated cannery spots—will become official courthouses for the once-a-year visits.

The Court's "hear ye, hear ye" will call Federal Judge Simon Hellenthal's Court sessions to order, amid the puzzled looks of the Aleuts and other natives. As in years past, accounts of marital mixups among natives probably will crop up, as well as a few civil suits and possibly some divorces. But this year—through a new law restricting aliens' fishing rights—many more naturalization cases may be expected.

District Attorney J. W. Kehoe has set the first session at Seward. The Coast Guard Cutter Haida hereafter will carry Judge Hellenthal and the Court personnel to Kodiak, then westward and finally up into Bristol Bay on a three-weeks trip.

Time was when arrival of the cutter, bringing law and order, with trials held and outlaws convicted and taken in the brig back to Valdez for imprisonment, was one of Alaska's most colorful events.

Justice Is Speeded

The airplane, with speedy transportation from most points here and to Fairbanks and other Alaska cities, has changed that. There's no need now to wait months for Federal authorities to arrive. Then, too, United States Commissioners now have been appointed and stationed in isolated outposts.

The 1938 law passed by Congress restricting fishing privileges to American citizens, beginning June 25, has accelerated the drive to citizenship. After that, aliens will not even be eligible to cook on fishing vessels, although they may still be employed as laborers in canneries.

However, as a special concession, persons who have taken out their first papers and not permitted them to lapse may still fish.

It happens that many of the fishermen along Alaska's coasts are of Scandinavian, English, or other descent, who came north years ago and never became citizens. This explains their rush, to save their means of livelihood.

Rush for Citizenship

In 1939, throughout Alaska, 159 aliens filed declarations of intention to become citizens, or first papers. Two hundred and thirty-four petitioned for second papers and 190 were naturalized. Last year, 192 declarations were filed, 226 petitioned for second papers and 195 were naturalized.

The "floating court," on its 1939 trip, received 40 filings for first papers, 20 for second papers, and naturalized 47. On its short trip last year, 11 persons were naturalized and 18 persons filed first papers.

But with only a few whites found in some of the points visited, the granting of citizenship is a ceremony of much importance in those areas.

The "floating court" has a long history. The first recorded voyage was by the famed late Judge James B. Wickersham, who set out in 1903 from Nome on the revenue cutter Rush.

Alaskans say no similar court exists anywhere else in the world.

French Case Shows Difficulty Of Neutrality After Yielding

Continued from Page 1

brought Great Britain and France, the former allies, to the brink of what may well be an undeclared war.

The change of two votes in the last session of the French Cabinet of Paul Reynaud, held in refugee-jammed Bordeaux on June 16, might have appreciably changed the course of history. For the Cabinet was almost evenly divided on the question whether to sue for peace or to flee to North Africa and carry on the war from there. The vote in favor of the armistice was 13 to 11. From that moment the course was set on surrender, and surrender, by the logic of events, was almost certain sooner or later to force France into the position of being at least a passive ally of Germany.

The first acute questions which came up after the armistice were the disposition of the French Navy and the blockade of France. Under the terms of the armistice the French Navy was to be demobilized and kept in designated ports under German and Italian control. Germany promised that there would be no use of the fleet for war purposes.

Several Military Clashes

The British Government was not willing to accept this assurance as a substitute for the previous understanding that the French warships would be sent to British ports. A considerable part of the French fleet was concentrated in Oran and Mers-el-Kebir, in Algeria, and on July 3 British warships, following the refusal of the French ships to come with them or to sail for the French American possessions, opened fire and sank a number of French vessels.

As a gesture of reprisal French airplanes dropped bombs on Gibraltar. There was another brush in October, when the British and "Free French" forces of Gen. Charles de Gaulle attempted to seize the important port of Dakar, in French West Africa. But this attack was undertaken with insufficient forces and not pressed home and it ended in failure.

The blockade was another source of friction, although it was not applied to unoccupied France with the same strictness as in the case of Axis territory. France was able to trade more or less freely with its colonies, although there were cases of search and seizure and Admiral Jean Darlan last spring denounced the British blockade as an "imbecile" measure which was starving France without affecting the course of the war and threatened to convoy French ships and resist search and seizure.

Balancing Feat Attempted

During the fall and winter, however, the Vichy regime maintained a difficult feat of balancing. By remaining in France Marshal Pétain and his associates had almost placed themselves as hostages in German hands. They were exposed to the strongest kind of pressure; the Marshal once bluntly said that Germany had a noose about the throat of France, which could be tightened at will.

Almost every French family had a son, a brother, a husband in a German prison camp. France, incidentally, has been obliged to feed and clothe these 2,000,000 prisoners in Germany through its own Army reserve stocks. Germany controlled communication between Occupied and Unoccupied France and tightened or relaxed these restrictions as Vichy was or was not compliant with its demands. There was always the possibility, moreover, that if Vichy should prove recalcitrant a government of out-and-out collaboration might be organized in Paris.

Despite all these handicaps, Marshal Pétain for some time conveyed the impression of doing what he could to resist German pressure. He even went so far in the middle of December as to dismiss from office Germany's confidential man in the Vichy regime, Pierre Laval, who had formerly been Vice-Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs. And there were hopeful rumors that Gen. Maxime Weygand, Commander of the French Army in North Africa, was organizing a nucleus of resistance there and that Marshal Pétain might even flee to North Africa if the pressure should become intolerable.

It is interesting to speculate on what might have happened if Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell had been able to complete the conquest of Italian North Africa by occupying Tripoli. A victorious British Army would then have been on the frontier of French North Africa. It is barely possible that this would have influenced General Weygand in the direction of resistance. But this opportunity did not occur and General Weygand maintained an attitude of careful loyalty to Vichy, which he visited several times, and denounced the appeals of General de Gaulle, who was urging the French soldiers to unite with the British.

Power of Darlan Rises

Admiral Darlan, Minister of the Navy during the War, gradually inherited M. Laval's place as the "Dauphin," or heir presumptive of the aged Marshal Pétain. And during the spring it gradually became clear that Admiral Darlan was no more hopeful, from the standpoint of French resistance to German demands, than was M. Laval himself. He was indeed a more dangerous man, from the standpoint of British interests, because, as a veteran fighting sailor he enjoyed with Marshal Pétain a respect and confidence which the oily politician, M. Laval, had never acquired.

The swift and overwhelming German victories in the Balkans in April most probably revived and strengthened the conviction of Marshal Pétain and General Weygand that Germany would win the war. This conviction certainly prompted the surrender a year ago. It may have been shaken by the winter lull and by the British victories in North Africa.

So Admiral Darlan made his visit to Berchtesgaden and Marshal Pétain on May 15 announced the necessity for collaboration with Germany. It is against this background, and against a background of German advance and penetration in the Near East that the recent warlike developments in and around Syria must be understood.

Perhaps the strongest lesson to be drawn from the Vichy experience is that neutrality after surrender is impossible in the modern all-out totalitarian war. Not only was a government on French soil at the mercy of Germany, which probably only began to put the screws of real pressure on in the spring when French collaboration both in Syria and in the western Mediterranean became more desirable; but membership in a government of defeat creates, unconsciously perhaps, a vested interest in a German victory.

It is hard for old soldiers of France like Marshal Pétain and General Weygand to admit that England could succeed where they had failed. And every member of the Vichy Cabinet must feel that he would stand little chance of political, perhaps even of personal survival, if there should be a German defeat and a consequent complete new orientation in French politics.

Yarnell Urges Nation to Fight For Freedom

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HOBOKEN, N. J., June 7—The United States must be prepared to fight for its freedom and its democracy, and it should do so now, while Great Britain and China are still powerful allies, in the opinion of Rear Admiral Harry E. Yarnell, U. S. N., Retired, in an address at the commencement exercises of Stevens Institute of Technology here today, when the honorary degree of Doctor of Engineering was conferred on him.

The United States should not send an army to either Europe or Asia, he said, but he proposed a vigorous campaign for all-out defense in both oceans and outlined what he held were the essentials of a just peace after the war.

Admiral Yarnell, it will be recalled, was commander of the Asiatic Fleet at the time of the Panay incident, when relations between the United States and Japan were severely strained. He saw this country today facing the third great crisis of its history, "comparable to the dark days of the Revolution and the Civil War."

"Our future, safety, welfare and form of government are threatened as never before," he said. "If Britain goes down in Europe and China in Asia, we will be left alone as the guardians of democracy. It means inevitable war against tremendous odds. . . .

Sees No Alternative

"Fourteen months ago, I felt that we should keep out of war if at all possible. Our great domestic problems, unemployment, vast and increasing public debt and expenditures, seemed no nearer solution than they were 10 years ago.

"But in the past year we have seen the military power of a ruthless nation spread over most of Europe. This nation, denying religion, preaching racial hatred and avowing its intention to eradicate Democracy from the world, looms as a vast menace to all that we cherish in mode of life and form of government. There is no alternative for us such as hemisphere defense, a bloc of North and South America, which is an idle dream. If we expect to retain our freedom and our democracy, we must fight for them, and we should do it now while Great Britain and China are still powerful allies.

"Just what should we do?

"Utilize our Navy to see that munitions reach Britain and assist her to maintain air and sea command in the Atlantic and Mediterranean waters; strengthen our Asiatic Fleet to a point that renders it dangerous for Japan to attempt further expansion; aid China with money and supplies to win her war for freedom. There can be no peace in the Far East unless there is a free and stable China.

Sea and Air Power

"Sea power and air power will win this war for Democracy. Germany and Japan can never succeed in their plans for world domination unless they have sea and air command."

Admiral Yarnell was for "a just peace."

"Having declared and placed into effect our intention to utilize our naval and air power to the limit in the preservation of our democracy, we should publish to the world our views as to the peace to follow he continued. "It should be a peace treaty in which the just grievances of all nations must be considered.

"The United States must, of course, take part in the settlement. Isolation for us is a thing of the past whether we wish it or not. We as the greatest nation in the world must recognize our responsibilities and be ready to assume them. It will be safer and cheaper in the end."

First School Camp Opens in New York

CATSKILL, N. Y., June 6 (AP)—Establishment of school-sponsored camps to develop the physical and social fitness of youth as a defense measure was urged by a New York educator at ceremonies in connection with dedication of a camp sponsored by the Catskill School Board, the first such project in New York State.

Asserting "the period of limited education within school walls has not sufficed," Prof. M. L. Engelhardt of Columbia University Teachers College, New York, added:

"School boards throughout the Nation should seize every opportunity of studying the ways and means in which school camps can contribute to the effectiveness of the upbuilding of the youth of America."

Dr. Clifford L. Brownell, head of the Health and Physical Education Department at Columbia University, said that the school camp, properly organized and co-ordinated, could be named "democracy at work."

U. S. Aid in Eire On Plane Service

LONDON, June 6 (AP)—Robert H. Hinckley, Assistant Secretary of the United States Department of Commerce, went to Eire today to see Prime Minister Eamon de Valera about terminus facilities for an American-operated trans-Atlantic plane service.

Mr. Hinckley, who has been inspecting British facilities, was expected to return to London tonight and leave for the United States next week to report.

Aircraft Plant Strikers Firm Despite Talk of U. S. Action

By the Associated Press

Official Washington concern over defense strikes—embracing the White House, Congress, and the Office of Production Management—boiled over into talk of action today.

A high Federal official said last night the Government would take over the Congress of Industrial Organizations closed North American Aviation Corporation plant at Inglewood, Calif., effective Monday if strikers did not agree today to return to their machines.

Inglewood, Calif.—"We will not go back to work today. The strike will continue," was the C. I. O.-U. A. W.'s first reaction to reports from Washington that the Government would reopen the struck North American Aviation Corporation plant.

The brief statement came from Bill Backman, member of the C. I. O.-United Automobile Workers local negotiating committee. He declined further comment.

Efforts to effect an end to the walkout were reported underway in Inglewood even as the Washington official reported that a Presidential proclamation would direct Government seizure and management of the big aircraft plant unless production was resumed promptly on $196,000,000 in bomber and pursuit craft orders.

Washington—The Labor Policy Advisory Committee of the OPM, made up of 16 American Federation of Labor, C. I. O. and railway labor leaders, "condemned and denounced" yesterday the "Big Three" current strikes: The C. I. O. and A. F. of L. machinists' tie-up of 11 San Francisco Bay shipbuilding yards, the C. I. O. International Woodworkers of America strike in 25 Pacific Northwest lumber operations, and the North American walkout.

Seattle—Harry Bridges, alien leader of West Coast longshoremen, in a telegram, pledged the International Woodworkers of America wholehearted support in its stand "against union-smashing proposals of the National Labor Defense Mediation Board."

"You have our unqualified and wholehearted support in your stand against the union-smashing proposals of the National Labor Defense Mediation Board," the Bridges telegram read. "Congratulations on your courage and determination in the face of the extreme pressure that is being put upon you to sign away the fundamental rights and living standards of your membership."

Mr. Bridges is facing a deportation hearing in San Francisco.

Detroit—Ford Motor Company officials said "slowdown strikes" which delayed delivery of motors would force the closing today of assembly lines at the big Rouge River plant and 14 out of 16 branch assembly plants. A U. A. W.-C. I. O. officer said he was "not aware" of a slowdown in any Ford plant.

Ray Rousch, Rouge Superintendent, said he could not determine the cause of the slowdown, but that today's shutdown would mean a loss of 4,110 cars to the company.

William B. Taylor, union spokesman, declared a slowdown strike was "absolutely against our policy," and said the company had been instructed "to call me if any such difficulty arose."

White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.—Guarded hints of possible acceptance followed the National Labor Defense Mediation Board's proposal that there be a $7 daily wage throughout the Appalachian fields, although all Southern coal men would say openly was that an answer will be framed by Monday.

Upon the decision of the Southern operators, on the labor peace formula calling for elimination of the long-argued 40-cent wage differential between North and South, possibly hinged another bituminous shutdown.

Pittsburgh—Prospects of a week-end break, resulting in settlement of a seven-day-old strike of 2,200 truck drivers which has disrupted motor freight in 14 industrial States, appeared. A Labor Department conciliator and a spokesman for the operators said they believed a settlement was near, with vacations and wages the sole remaining issues to be decided.

The 179 members of the Western Pennsylvania Labor Relations Association of truck operators and the A. F. of L. Teamsters Union have been deadlocked over union demands for a 10-cent hourly wage increase. The present average for drivers is 85 cents an hour.

San Francisco—Thurman Arnold, Assistant Attorney General, told the Commonwealth Club the United States "needs legislation to put labor unions back where we thought they were."

"I don't believe this country can stand for special privileges for any group," he added.

Mr. Arnold said his office was combing the Nation for trade restraints and that objectives of its series of prosecutions were to stop price fixing, limiting of production, avoidance of competition and illegal controls of distribution.

Honolulu—A no strike, no lockout contract has been signed by a five-company combine handling $125,000,000 worth of Hawaii defense contracts and the A. F. of L. International Operating Engineers' Union, Robert Speed, union President, said today.

The contract affects 160 workers on vital construction on Oahu Island and outlying military bases. It provides a 30-day period for the negotiation of differences, and pay increases varying from 10 to 40 per cent, Mr. Speed said.

Roosevelt Set to Halt Strikes

Continued from Page 1

in instances has brought them about without a vote by the workers is now repudiated by the top officials of their own union and as one observer remarked the Government, which has always been pro-labor, is now getting around to calling not only a spade a spade, but a red a red.

Thus the OPM Labor Policy Committee—which is labor speaking to labor—declared frankly:

That the San Francisco shipyard strike of the A. F. of L.'s International Association of Machinists and the C. I. O's Steel Workers Organizing Committee was "in direct and flagrant violation" of contracts signed by the machinists.

That the North American strike of the C. I. O.'s United Automobile Workers Union was "in complete and irresponsible disregard of proper trade union practices."

That officers of the C. I. O.'s International Woodworkers of America had "unjustifiably continued" the Puget Sound strike in defiance of the National Labor Defense Mediation Board which had recommended a settlement proposal.

One Administration leader declared today that the North American strike together with other work stoppages not only grievously and dangerously retard the delivery of arms and therefore prolong the war but also threaten to break down "the whole morale of the defense program."

Must End—or Else

Asked how the Government would get the striking North American employees back to work under Government management, an official said:

"The Government will request the workers to go back or else—the Government has means with which to do that."

Government officials believe, in fact, that these strikes do not represent the genuine desires of the rank and file of the workers and that when or if the Government takes over any plant they are convinced that resumption of operations will be readily achieved and that not a few local union officers, already repudiated by their national organizations, would be promptly repudiated by the local union members.

In his "fireside chat" President Roosevelt said the Government and the American people expected that management and labor will abide by the impartial recommendations of the conciliation and mediation agencies, and not strike while conciliation and mediation were in progress.

Even this appeal has lately been flouted and it is evident that the President's patience, as well as that of the country and Congress, is at an end. So are words. The President is now prepared to substitute action for rhetoric.

Border Patrol Adopts Autogiros To 'Hover Over' Mexican Frontier

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—An innovation in border patrol by the United States Immigration Service was inaugurated recently when three autogiros took off from San Antonio for as many bases along the United States-Mexican border.

The aircraft—sometimes called "flying windmills"—will be based at Laredo and El Paso, Texas, and El Centro, Calif., operating from those points for observation purposes in detecting illegal crossings of the international boundary. Their reputed advantage over other aircraft for work of this kind lies in their slow flying speed and the ability to land them in a small space. The autogiro can almost "hover over" a point while the pilot makes observations.

Use of autogiros emphasizes the wide range of transportation employed by immigration and customs authorities in patrolling the border, much of which is sparsely settled, and marked by rough and sometimes almost inaccessible terrain. Horses are utilized to reach points that cannot be reached by automobile, but trailers recently were acquired to transport the horses as far as the cars can go.

The International Boundary Commission has submitted to the State Department at Washington a report on surveys made to determine location and estimated cost of a proposed fence along the Rio Grande (Texas-Mexico boundary) from the mouth of the river to Del Rio. Such a fence has been urged by various public agencies, but especially by stockmen's groups, as a means of checking not only the smuggling of livestock but also the voluntary though undesirable crossing of animals, including predatory species. The same fence would serve as a barrier to smuggling of contraband goods generally and the illegal crossings of aliens, proponents of the project pointed out. Estimated cost of the fence was placed at $658,000 or $581,000, depending on whether it follows the meandering Rio Grande for 440 miles or parallels highways near the river to give it a length of only 415 miles.

Japan Asks Proof U. S. Owned Goods

TOKYO, June 6 (AP)—Japan is willing to compensate for United States supplies seized May 25 in French Indo-China if it can be proved they were not "goods for the enemy," Koh Ishii, Cabinet Information Bureau spokesman, said today.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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FOR LEASE

TEACHER will lease lovely home; 3 bedrooms, 3 baths, for July and August; near 28th Church; $150. INEZ HODGE, 925 S. Dunsmuir, Los Angeles, WA. 4147.

FOR SALE OR RENT

MODERN cottages for rent or sale at Sea Pines, two near guest house, $450-$475, one on bluff overlooking beautiful beach, $1,000. FAITH BICKFORD, Brewster, Mass.

HELP WANTED—MEN

MALE counselor, co-ed. camp, immediate; state qualifications, experience. Tel. Rep. 9-4792. 84-74 169th Street, Jamaica, N. Y.

RANCHES FOR SALE

Stock ranches, dude ranches and summer home site. H. C. SKARIE Bozeman Montana

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ROOMS TO LET

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—Beautiful, sunny studio type; priv. bath and entrance, new furniture; patio and flowers. UNUSUAL kitchen privileges, garage. 1016 S. Hayworth, Wy. 0136.

SALESMEN WANTED

CALENDAR SALESMEN—Ground floor opportunity with long established lithographing company. NOW CREATING A NEW DEPARTMENT for CALENDARS and Related Products. EXCLUSIVE territory. Commission basis to start. Write Box E-6, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

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SALESPEOPLE WANTED

A BOOK business of your own, selling only books advertisable in the Monitor. Generous commissions, sales helps. Write ASSOCIATED AUTHORS, 53 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES

CENTURY-OLD mahogany parlor set, interesting historical associations. Address Octogenarian, 6 Dexter Row, Thompson Sq., Charlestown. No dealers. Cha 9784.

APARTMENTS TO LET

ASTORIA, L. I., N. Y.—7 outside rooms, heat and hot water; near Ditmars subway station, 22-38 33 Street.

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Fireplace; Electric Refrigerators; Pleasantly situated; restricted tenancy; $50-$70. GILES, KIR. 2345.

BOSTON, FENWAY 2-3 Rooms
FREE REFRIGERATION; LARGE RECEPTION HALL, elevator; restricted tenancy; $45 - $75. MRS. BAILEY, KEN. 6319, or GILES, KIR. 2345.

SUBURBAN PHILADELPHIA—Modern five rooms, bath, garage, heat, hot water, stone house, beautiful grounds; bus service to door. Owner, 504 Main St., Trappe, Pa.—Collegeville Postoffice.

WINTHROP, MASS.—Attractive 2 or 3 room kitchen apt., near ocean; con. hot water, oil heat; summer, monthly, yr. round. Ocean 0704-R.

APARTMENTS TO SUBLET

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Nicely furnished 3-room apartment; porch, tiled bath, quiet neighborhood, 5 minutes to Beacon St.; $10 per week. Box M-13, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOSTON, 115 St. Stephen St., Apt. 56—Attractive 2-rm. apt. available until Oct. 1; elevator, cross-ventilation. Janitor, or call Com. 2585 evenings.

BOSTON, Myles Standish Hotel, consisting of living room, bedroom, dinette, kitchenette and bath; light and airy; very reasonable rent for summer. See MR. HANK, 1 Norway Street, Tel. Com. 4330, Ext. 515.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., Harvard Sq. section—Teacher will sub-rent for summer her well-furn. 2-room kitchenette apt.; shower, fireplace; reasonable. Tro. 4874.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

ATLANTA, GA., 3932 Peachtree Rd.—5-room unit, 2 bedrooms, screened porch; homelike; $65. Cherokee 2982.

BOSTON—Cool, attractive 4-room apartment overlooking the Charles River; parking space. Box J-29, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

NICELY furnished apartment, West 70th Street, N. Y. C., 9th Floor—Two bedrooms, cross ventilation, river view, references. Write Box S-23, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

CAPE COD—Paine Shore Cottages on beach overlooking Wellfleet Bay, also mile to ocean; high elevation, pines, secluded, modern. Tro. 2384. 45 Orchard, Cambridge, Mass.

COTUIT, MASS.—Season or month, 6-room cottage, 2-car garage, screened porch, all improvements; fishing, boating; near Christian Science church. Tel. Hyde Park 0497-W. J. T. Farnham, 104 Highland St., Hyde Park, Mass.

COTUIT, MASS.—6-room, water front cottage, sun parlor, garage, completely furnished, all modern improvements. Apply to Henry I. Morrison, Cap. 7076 (Boston).

NO. EASTHAM, CAPE COD—Rent for season or month; 4-rm. shore cot., garage, screened porch, modern, $125 month. Wentworth, 132 Tonawanda St., Dorchester, Mass.

SQUANTUM, MASS.—Furnished cottage to let; 3 rooms, bath, screened porch, all improvements; near beach; 19 minutes to Boston; adults. Pres. 2471.

COTTAGE on Lake Winnipesaukee for rent for season; 7 rooms and small guest house, garage; on Chase's Point, near Wolfeboro; one of the finest locations on the lake; $500 season. E. S. DROWNE, 32 Lakewood Road, Newton Highlands, Mass. Las. 5146.

COUNTRY BOARD

140-ACRE farm, home built 1812; 6 fireplaces, 3 baths; dairy; eggs, vegetables, home-made bread, rolls, pastry; brook, woods; sun and shade; peaceful, quiet; 6 miles west of Greenfield, Mass. ¼ mile off Mohawk Trail; rates $18 a week. MRS. W. E. MASON, BARDWELLS Ferry Road, Shelburne Falls, Mass., R. F. D. Tel. Greenfield 6227.

DOGS FOR SALE

BOSTON TERRIER puppies, reg. stock, little beauties. CONCANNON, 65 Colborne Road, Brighton, Mass. Stad. 8239.

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Local Classified
(Continued)

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BUILDING, spur track, Boston; 200,000 sq. ft. floor area; will sell low. ALBERT W. GURNEY, 53 State St., Boston.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

STUDIO couch, love seat, sewing machine, tel. table, mirrors, books, typewriter; priced low. 337 Huntington Avenue, Apt. 402 (Boston).

FOR SALE OR RENT

CASCO BAY, ME.—For sale or rent, 10-room modern cottage on large, attractive shore site, all conveniences. Further details WALDO CRAFTS, Chebeague Island, Me.

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FOR SALE OLD FASHIONED CAPE COD HOUSE
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WANTED—Couple: Chauffeur-butler and cook-housemaid; reliable, capable taking charge; bachelor; salary $125.00. N. Y. C. Write Box R-16, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEWORKER — Light housework, own room, sleep in; references. Phone SCHuyler 4-4112 mornings, N. Y. C., or write Box M-20, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

WANTED—Woman for general housework, good cook and waitress; Protestant; sleep in; $60.00. 48 Whistler Rd., Scarsdale, N. Y. SCarsdale 2814.

WANTED — Experienced companion-attendant (for mental case) to relieve regular nurse one full day and two evenings weekly; simple cooking necessary; $5.00 weekly. Write Box K-7, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

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WAREHOUSE SALE of used furniture consisting of bedroom, living room, dining room and kitchen sets, studio couches, single beds and springs, radios, upright pianos, grand piano, electric refrigerator, gas and oil ranges, end tables etc. This is an ideal opportunity to furnish your summer home. STEFFENS STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 39 Chapel St., Newton, Mass., Tel. Lasell 2436.

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LEGAL NOTICES

Notice to Contractors. Sealed proposals for constructing a steel stringer bridge with concrete deck and approaches in NORTHBRIDGE (SN-PAGH 196-C (1) 1939) (Bean's Crossing) will be received by the Department at its office, 100 Nashua St., Boston, Mass., until 12 o'clock noon (DST) of Tuesday, July 1, 1941, and at that place and time publicly opened and read. Plans and proposal forms: $10.00, amount returnable only to bidders. Proposal guaranty: $4000. Minimum wage rates: $1.00 50.65 and $0.625 per hour respectively for skilled, intermediate grade and unskilled labor (except water boy). Complete information at office of Department. Right reserved to waive any informality in or reject any or all proposals. A proposal which includes for any item a bid that is abnormally low or high may be rejected as unbalanced. By: HERMAN A. MACDONALD, Commissioner. Department of Public Works. Commonwealth of Massachusetts, June 7, 1941.

Notice to Contractors. Sealed proposals for constructing a bridge and approaches in BECKET (FAGS 17-A (1) 1939) will be received by the Department at its office, 100 Nashua Street, Boston, Mass., until 12 o'clock noon (DST) of Tuesday, July 1, 1941, and at that place and time publicly opened and read. Plans and proposals forms: $10.00, amount returnable only to bidders. Proposal guaranty: $3700.00. Minimum wage rates $0.825, $0.65 and $0.625 per hour respectively for skilled, intermediate grade and unskilled labor (except water boy). Complete information at office of Department. Right reserved to waive any informality in or reject any or all proposals. A proposal which includes for any item a bid that is abnormally low or high may be rejected as unbalanced. By: HERMAN A. MACDONALD, Commissioner. Department of Public Works. Commonwealth of Massachusetts, June 7, 1941.

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FOR SALE—Beautiful 7-room, 2-story home, newly decorated; 2-car garage, oil heat; fine location, 7 miles from Boston. For information write Box 107, Ravenswood, West Virginia.

GLEN ECHO, Gilmanton, N. H.—For sale, girls' or boys' summer camp on Crystal Lake, accommodate 60; 75 acres, 5 buildings; price reasonable. Apply R. E. Townsend, 85 Devonshire St., Boston.

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TUTAN MOTORS
216 MINORCA AVE. PHONE 4-7641

BEAUTE SALON
Harper Method
142 Alhambra Circle
Phone 4-2820
Anna L. Barlow

WARTH PAINT COMPANY
Dealers In
LOWE BROTHERS PAINTS AND VARNISHES
1911 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Phone 4-0267

Coulter Hardware
AND PAINT CO.
Dupont Paints
Housefurnishings, Crockery
Glassware
Phone 4-2325 1800 Ponce de Leon Blvd.

La Salle
CLEANERS & LAUNDRY
2329 Le Jeune Road Tel. 4-9717
We Call for and Deliver

CORAL GABLES GROCERY CO., Inc.
2012 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Vegetables—Groceries
Meats
and Bakery Goods

ALMA *Sanchez* HAIRDRESSER
254 Coral Way Phone 4-1066
CORAL GABLES, FLORIDA

DAYTONA BEACH

Enjoy
FOREMOST
Pasteurized Milk
Telephone 480
Daytona Beach, Florida

Doby's
"Gentlemen Consider Quality"
Stetson Hats—Arrow Shirts
Timely Clothes
Beach, Corner Volusia, Daytona Beach, Fla.

FORT LAUDERDALE

SEMINOLE LAUNDRY, Inc.
"Fort Lauderdale's First Laundry"
Summer Prices
Now in Effect
700 N. Andrews Ave. Phone 267

Lauderdale Abstract & Guaranty Title Co.
Abstracts—Title Insurance
and General Insurance
227 So. Andrews Ave. J. D. Bryan, Mgr.

FLORIDA

FORT MYERS

M. Flossie Hill Co., Inc.
The Ladies' Trading Place
Ladies' and Children's Ready-to-Wear
Dry Goods, Notions and Fancy Goods
1010-1016 FIRST STREET

BIGGAR & BIGGAR, Inc.
Everything for your Lawn and Garden
Our Service is Free
Phone 400 1305 McGregor Blvd.

FRANKLIN HARDWARE CO.
Hardware, China and Glassware
Gas and Electrical Appliances
FIRST ST. at BROADWAY
Phone 32

FIRESTONE
Auto Supply & Service Stores
TIRES
BATTERIES
BRAKE LINING
Firestone ONE-STOP SERVICE
Phone 122 1409 McGREGOR BLVD.
FORT MYERS, FLORIDA
P. G. FRANKLIN, Mgr.

JACKSONVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5-0762 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily; Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

F. P. CROMWELL
23 Hogan Street
Local Agent for
GREYHOUND LINES
PHONE 5-6171

IT PAYS TO SHOP
at
PENNEY'S
Where Quality Merchandise is sold at Reasonable Prices
J. C. PENNEY COMPANY, INC.

UNDERWOOD
JEWELERS
We sell only Nationally Advertised merchandise of the better quality
229 Hogan Street Phone 5-3311

LOVETT'S
Super Food Stores
and Piggly Wiggly
— 8 STORES —
There is One Near You

MIAMI

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
by
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 2-7696
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

IN MIAMI IT'S
GRALYNN LAUNDRY
PHONE 3-3148
400 N.W. 8th St.

INSURANCE
To cover every need
Home—Auto—Savings—Business
Baker Insurance Agency, Inc.
W. W. BAKER, Pres.
1122 Ingraham Bldg. Phone 3-4949

FLORIDA DAIRIES COMPANY
2534 North Miami Avenue
GRADE "A" PASTEURIZED DAIRY PRODUCTS
Phone 2-2621

FRED W. HOSEA
President and General Manager
Hart Hardware Co.
17 Years in Miami
44-46 N. E. FIRST STREET

Pine Shampoo and Finger Wave $1.25
Royal Salon de Beaute
7105 Biscayne Blvd. Tel. 7-3054

TIP TOP GROCERY
4 Super Markets
27 N. W. 5 St.
665 N. W. 36 St.
2425 S. W. 8 St.
1301 West Flagler St.

Fancy and Plain
ICE CREAMS
ROY J. SCHNEIDER
1801 N. E. 2nd Ave. Phone 2-3868

MARFLEET'S
Trunks Luggage
Leather Goods
ALLIGATOR BAGS, BELTS, BILLFOLDS
SOUVENIRS
See Us Before You Travel
47 W. Flagler St. Phone 3-4081

MIAMI
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 32465 9 a. m.-5 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Poly Craft
Enamel & Porcelain over
SIGNS
1134 S. W. 8th St. Tel. 2-4934

LLOYD PRINTING INC.

1800 N. MIAMI AVE. TEL. 2-4743

Modern, Tropical, Colonial
FURNITURE
Complete Line of Nationally Advertised Furniture and Bedding
Shull Furniture Co.
763 S. W. EIGHTH ST. Tel. 2-1109
Used Furniture Accepted as Part Payment

SMART WOMEN SHOP
at
Rose-Franzis
ALL DRESSES REDUCED FOR SUMMER CLOSING
206 S. E. 1st Ave. Clyde Court Bldg.
MIAMI, FLA.

Floor Coverings, Linoleum, Asphalt and Rubber Tile, Rugs, Carpets, also Window Shades
The J. H. HAGOOD CO.
3801 N. E. 2nd Ave. Tel. 7-2288

Metropolitan
LAUNDRY
CLEANERS and DYERS
1085 N. W. 62nd St. Phone 7-1654

EVERGLADES BATTERY CO.
Distributors of
KELLY Springfield TIRES
Prestolite Batteries
UNITED MOTORS SERVICE
SINCLAIR PRODUCTS
1901 N. E. 2nd Ave. Ph. 2-7532

McFARLAND AWNING CORP.
742 S. W. EIGHTH STREET
Awnings—Canopies
Tarpaulins and Umbrellas

JOHN E. WITHERS TRANSFER & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED MEMBER N. F. W. A.
Two fireproof constructed warehouses, custom bonded space. Special service for household goods, private rooms, vaults for furs, rugs, silver and other valuables. Long distance and local hauling. Only experienced white men employed.
1000 N. E. 1st Ave. Phone 32667-8

BERT'S
GROCERTERIA
A Complete Food Store
3464 Main Highway, Coconut Grove
Tel. 4-1631

COLLINS GROCERY, Inc.
In the heart of Little River
7936 N. E. 2nd Avenue
Only the best in foods
PHONE 7-9259

Snowden's Grove Service
A Complete One-Stop Service Station. Also Road Service
3001 Grand Ave. Coconut Grove
PHONE 4-9277

Clyde Court Beauty Salon
Mrs. Bessie M. Pearson
200 S. E. First Ave.
Phone 2-1440
Our Service Pleases Particular Patrons

Bayshore Cleaners
Cleaning and Laundry
6810 Biscayne Boulevard
PHONE 7-2616

GULF PRODUCTS GULF TIRES BATTERIES
Lubrication Our Specialty
ELSASSER'S SERVICE STATION
7791 Biscayne Blvd. Tel. 7-9296
NICE CLEAN REST ROOMS

The Milliner With a Talent for Your Particular Style
MARY'S HAT SHOP
MARY F. KEMP
161 S. E. 1ST ST. URMEY HOTEL BLDG.

ECONOMY EXTERMINATORS
TRULY NOLEN—FLOYD MANKER
Insects, Termites and Rodents Controlled
Miami: Tel. 3-5250
Miami Beach: Tel. 5-7171

Up-to-Date
WATCHES—CLOCKS
JEWELRY
BAUER'S WATCH SHOP
50 S. E. First Street Tel. 2-5822

ROCKMOOR GROCERY
Two Complete Food Stores to Serve You
5925 N. E. 2nd Avenue
4111 N. W. 17th Avenue

MIAMI
(Continued)

New Work · Phone 3-1380
RIGHT WAY PLUMBING CO.
537 N. W. 5th Street Repairs

MIAMI BEACH

Youthful Beauty
FOR APPOINTMENT CALL SHOPPE 6-2011
IVAH BEAUTY SALON
"Your Neighborhood Beauty Salon"
IVA MILLER, Prop.
On the 79th Street Causeway
Two Blocks West of Collins Ave.
415 71st Street, Miami Beach

Dine at Beautiful
NORMANDY INN
ON NORMANDY ISLE
Breakfast—Luncheon
Dinner
Finest Foods Served
Opposite Monument Tel. 6-9112

Holleman's
EXCELLENT FOOD
Moderate Prices
Breakfast—Luncheon—Dinner
14 STREET AT WASHINGTON AVENUE

Pickup and Delivery Service
JOE MAY'S
(BLUE SUNOCO)
Super SERVICE STATION
Washing—Polishing—A to Z Lubrication
Tires—Batteries
1600 Alton Road Phone 5-9196

Gasoline and Sinclair H-C Gasoline Motor Oil
Watch for the Sinclair Sign!
REDFERN'S SERVICE STATION
1601 ALTON ROAD Phone 5-9381
"Service as You Like It"

ORLANDO

ORLANDO Steam Laundry
Central Florida's Only Certified Dry Cleaners
PHONE 3176
WINTER PARK 100

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

AMERICAN LAUNDRY
Orlando, Fla.
21 N. Parramore
Branch Office, 20 E. Church St.

• To Meet All Your Auto Needs
• GIBBS SERVICE
Orange at Jackson
Featuring
AMOCO-GAS
• Pennsylvania RX Tires
"They outmileage the field"

O'NEAL-BRANCH CO., Inc.
Office Supplies and Equipment
Desks, Chairs, Typewriters
Artists' Materials
39-41 EAST PINE STREET

PALM BEACH

EVELYN CURTIS
Imported and Domestic Wools
Instructions given in war relief knitting
Specializing in Individual Designing of Knitwear
7 Via Parigi, Palm Beach, Fla.

SARASOTA

Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
Lakeland
Bradenton Fort Myers St. Petersburg
383 MAIN STREET, SARASOTA

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
DUPONT PAINT PRODUCTS
380 Main Street Phone 2231

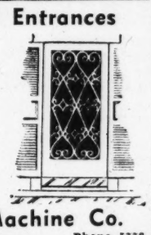
BROWN & STOKES
Insurance
REALTORS
Main Street at Five Points

ST. PETERSBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 66-343, 2 to 4 p. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PINELLAS LUMBER COMPANY
(Not Inc.)
1400 Central Avenue
St. Petersburg, Florida
A complete building supply service for builder and homeowner
Quality Materials
Reasonable Prices
Efficient Service

CITY FUEL OIL CO.
2nd St. at 15th Ave. South
St. Petersburg, Florida
SALES and SERVICE
Oil-burning Equipment and Fuel Oil for every domestic and industrial purpose.
General Electric Air-Conditioning

Beautiful Entrances
GATES
BALCONIES
GRILLES
RAILINGS

Pinellas Machine Co.
838 Third St. So. Phone 5778

DRY CLEANERS
Roger's
1700 Central Ave. Phone 4187

Carpets Draperies Furniture
THE
JANE WITTMER STUDIO
Featuring a Complete Decorating and Furnishing Service
Member American Institute of Decorators
400 North Beach Drive Phone 5323

FLOWERS BRING JOY
We send flowers Anywhere—Anytime
Crimble's
1048 4th St. No. Phones 7541—87435

"ACKERMAN'S"
NEWS STAND
"Call for Your Home-Town Paper"
We sell The Christian Science Monitor and periodicals, also the worth-while magazines.
325 CENTRAL Phone 6165

annan's
MARKET
Finest Quality
18 THIRD ST. NORTH

Southern Dairies Ice Cream
HOWARD'S Ice Cream Parlor
141 Third St. North Phone 65-911

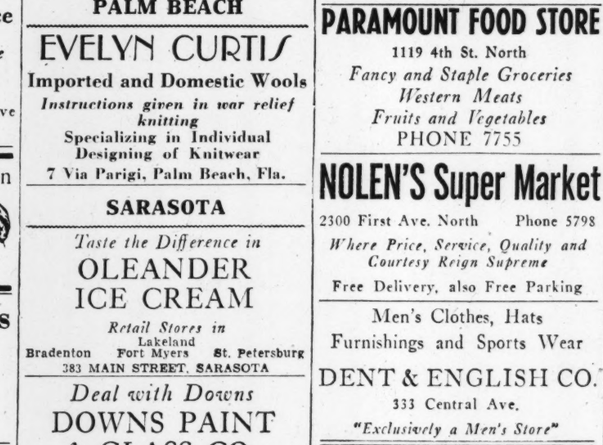
PARAMOUNT FOOD STORE
1119 4th St. North
Fancy and Staple Groceries
Western Meats
Fruits and Vegetables
PHONE 7755

NOLEN'S Super Market
2300 First Ave. North Phone 5798
Where Price, Service, Quality and Courtesy Reign Supreme
Free Delivery, also Free Parking

Men's Clothes, Hats
Furnishings and Sports Wear
DENT & ENGLISH CO.
333 Central Ave.
"Exclusively a Men's Store"

STATIONERS
PRINTERS, OFFICE OUTFITTERS
P. K. SMITH & CO.
Authorized Agents for Royal Typewriters, R. C. Allen and Victor Adding Machines
344 CENTRAL AVENUE PHONE 8121

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.


Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for_____ year, or_____months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME_____
STREET and NUMBER_____
CITY and STATE_____
MC-2
Coupon

ST. PETERSBURG
(Continued)

Willson-Chase
St. Petersburg's Quality Department Store
☆
DEW FURNITURE CO.
Operating Furniture Dept.
Willson-Chase Store
Central at Third

THE
William and Mary
St. Petersburg's Newest and Most Modern
APARTMENT HOTEL
Open all summer—Reasonable rates. Quiet, refined home atmosphere. Conveniently located.
811 JACKSON STREET, NORTH

DONEGAN CERTIFIED DAIRY
Certified Pasteurized and Raw Milk
Phones: St. Petersburg 5-303
Clearwater 5-4201

INSURANCE
J. H. Benes
610 First Federal Building
Phone 7183

TAMPA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone M 60-832, 9 to 12 daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAVE AT
Sears
in
Tampa, Fla.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA
"Latest Fashions of the Season"

MARY FRANSEN
Agency
Vogue Cleaners & Laundry
416 Magnolia Avenue Phone H32474

POLARS Velvet ICE CREAM
PHONE M-1254 93 5TH AVE.

White Star Laundry
1116 Tampa Street Phone 4944

Seminole
FURNITURE COMPANY
INCORPORATED
805-808 FLORIDA AVENUE
Furniture for any Home

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

NORGE
REFRIGERATORS—RANGES
and
Norge Oil-Burning Heaters
Burkhardt's Electric Shop, Inc.
Electrical Contractor and Dealer
207 Clematis Street Tel. 5804

JAKE'S SERVICE STATION
Tires, Batteries, Lubrication
Cities Service, Gas and Oil
Groceries, Accessories
L. R. JAQUISH
507 BELVEDERE RD., PHONE 9489

THE LAKESIDE PRESS
"Where Good Printing Is a Habit"
305 Gardenia Street Telephone 8675
West Palm Beach, Florida

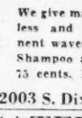
Gladys McCarley
HATS DRESSES
ACCESSORIES
201 SOUTH OLIVE
WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.

GLIDDEN PAINTS
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
300 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

Super Service Market
Meats and Groceries
Vegetables and Fruits
Tel. 4037—New Location
Corner So. Dixie and Hibiscus
West Palm Beach, Florida

GEO. W. SLATON
General Insurance and Surety Bonds
214-216 Comeau Bldg. Tel. 6189
West Palm Beach, Florida

WEST PALM BEACH
(Continued)

Flamingo Beauty Shoppe

We give machine, machineless and wireless permanent waves. Price $3.50 up. Shampoo and finger waves 75 cents. Manicure 50 cts.
2003 S. Dixie Tel. 4622

CATERS FURNITURE
We want your business
333 DATURA STREET
WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA

WINTER HAVEN

PUBLIX SUPER MARKET
Winter Haven's Favorite Food Store

Georgia

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 0436, 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
"The Store All Women Know"
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

THE HAMMOND Electric ORGAN
FOR CHURCH SCHOOL OR HOME
Installations from $1250 up
CABLE PIANO COMPANY
235 Peachtree Street

MRS. HOWARD PATTILLO Z. A. RICE
HOWARD PATTILLO
Insurance Agency
Since 1866 *Insurance Only*
FIRE—AUTOMOBILE
BURGLARY—CASUALTY—BONDS
Walnut 2345 702 Healey Bldg.

CORSETS—BRASSIERES
Junior Department
Eager and Simpson Corset Shop
24 Cain Street, N. E.

Tipp's MILLINERY STUDIO
HATS
Individually Designed
TILLYE O. SILLAY, Proprietor
REMODELING
401 Norris Building Main 8229

Ponce De Leon Beauty Shoppe
Established 1927 VE 9281
Aerogene permanents are the latest, light, cool and comfortable. We invite you to try one.
517 Ponce de Leon Ave.
Mrs. Wendol J. Evans, Owner
(We try to please)

RHODES RESTAURANT
ONE N. RHODES CENTER
"Our chicken pie is making us famous"
LUNCHEON AND DINNER
Operated by LUCY WOOD
A Graduate Home Economist

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 70, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Blum's INDIVIDUAL AND DRY CLEANING COMPANY Laundry
"Extra Care but No Extra Cost"
Phone 2231 359 Cotton Ave.

WILLIAMS JEWELRY COMPANY
Jewelers
and Silversmiths
451 Cherry Street, Macon, Ga.

AMERICAN PRINTING CO.
Printing—Engraving
Office Supplies
Phone 3500 552 Mulberry Street

CHAPMAN'S GARAGE
COMPLETE SERVICE
419 Mulberry St. Phone 2951

SAVANNAH

FREE BROTHERS DRY CLEANING CO.
and INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
404-412 East Broughton Street
Phone 2-3125
Our New Garment Process Adds Lustre and Sheen to Your Clothes

Globe Shoe Co.
11 BROUGHTON STREET EAST
PHONE 8161
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
Art Craft Hosiery
Mail Orders Filled

The South's Leading BRIDE STORE
MAIER & BERKELE, Inc.
JEWELERS AND SILVERSMITHS
113 BULL STREET
Jewelers to the South for 53 Years

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

IVEY'S
Visit the New Ivey's
A FINER IVEY'S
A GREATER IVEY'S

ASHVILLE ICE & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED
Ice and Coal
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 158

CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
Our Hand Work Department Cares for Your Party Needs.
DIAL 3-5191

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Julian's
LAUNDRY AND CLEANING
Morehead at Dilworth Road
20% Discount Cash and Carry
"Individual Attention to Every Bundle"

DURHAM

A Department Store for All Your Home and Family Needs
As in Greensboro
Ellis Stone & Co.

GREENSBORO

Dicks Laundry Company
Launderers and Cleaners
328-332 East Market St.

Europe

Switzerland

AARAU

SEIDENHAUS
M. LÜSCHER-GLOOR
Gloves Ties Stockings
GRABEN 28.

FRITZ HAGENBUCH
Papeterie
Buchbinderei—Einrahmungen.
Vordere Vorstadt.
STATIONERY

BASEL

W&S LEINEN
BEST LINEN
for Bed, Table and Kitchen
AUSSTEUERN
famous for 300 years
Inspection and Comparison invited

Siegrist
The House for Quality
9 Nauenstrasse, BASEL

E. KÜMMERLI
Elektrische Anlagen
Tellstrasse 1.
(Electrician)

Speciality House
Konditorei - Tea Room
WEBER-URECH
Gerbergasse 78 Tel. 4.12.02

LYDIA SCHÄRZ
Corsetière
Barfüsserplatz 21
Tel. 4.64.48

RENAUD A.G.
Comestibles
Eisengasse 12 BASEL Tel. 22770
(Provisions)

BERNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27.019 3 to 6 p. m. Wednesdays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WORMSER
Zürich, Bahnhofstrasse 69
Bern, Spitalgasse 4 Interlaken
(KNITTED GOODS)

Flowershop
MINNA LERGIER
Refligasschen 8 Tel. 23.405

VELOS

ED. SCHOR
Bollwerk 39
(Bicycles)

CONFISERIE RYSER
Confectionery
Spitalgasse 29
Berner Haselnusskuchen
Biscomes de Berne

SEE NEXT PAGE

SWITZERLAND

BERNE (Continued)

HUT Balli

Bern, Neuengasse 41 — Thun, Bälliz 42

Burgdorf, Ruetschelengasse 8

HATS

The Leading Department Store of Berne

SPORTS ARTICLES and CHILDREN'S TOYS

Prompt and civil attention. Only highest quality goods at lowest prices.

Novelties of all kinds.

KAISER CO., A. G.

BERNE

Marktgasse—Amthausgasse

Damen-Frisier-Salon

FRAU EMMY JAEGGI

MOSERSTR. 48

1 STK. b. BREITENRAINPLATZ

Das Haus für erstklassige Dauer und Wasserwellen; Haarpflege Individuelle Frisuren vom einfachsten bis zur modernsten. Manicure, etc.

Tel. 3.23.41 (HAIRDRESSER)

OSWALD BERGER

Au Depart

Berne, Spitalgasse 33

The House for Fine Leather Goods and Travelling Requisites Repairs

QUICK LUNCHES

daheim

Jeder sein eigener Koch. Die Daheim Plättli stellt der Gast zusammen.

Alkoholfreies Restaurant Zeughausgasse Bern.

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.

Berne — Zurich

The House for Carpets and Linoleum

R. SCHOLL

Alkoholfrees Speiserestaurant Kaffeewirtschaft

Spitalgasse 22

Telephon 2-70-02 und 2-70-03

(TEA ROOM)

Maison Friedländer

MODES

Bubenbergplatz 11

(MILLINER)

Schuhhaus Schneider

Vormals Ehe & Cie

BERN — Marktgasse 4, Tel. 23.373

Standard Shoes and Shoes for Difficult Feet

Spezialität Prothos

GERBER-SCHÖNTHAL

Dyers and Cleaners

Kleiderfärberei und Chemische Reinigungsanstalt

Laden: Breitenrainplatz 37, Freiestrasse 58, Rytligässchen 5

Tel. 2.15.97

WHAT IS Bernina

The Sewing Machine which offers the greatest number of patent devices

KÖNIG & BIELSER

Beundenfeldstrasse 21 — Hirschengraben 2

MAISON SPECIALE POUR

Coiffures, Permanentes, Postiches d'Art, Salon de beauté, Manicures

Parfumerie C. Salzmann

Rue Monbijou 31 — Tel. 2.27.21 (Hairdressing)

Jenzer — BISCUITS, RAVIOLI

Amthausgasse 1 — Tel. 3.35.48

E. FRIEDEN

Bahnhofplatz 7

WOOD-CARVINGS, CUCKOO CLOCKS, IVORY CARVINGS, Leder Artikel, Bijouterie

Viktoria Schölldorf

Couture

Tel. 2.27.89 — Kramgasse 59

Dressmaking

COUTURE

L. PAULI

Neubrückstrasse 95

(DRESSMAKING)

Mercerie—Bonneterie

ANNA MARTI

10 STOCKERNWEG 10

Tel. 2.94.64 — 5% Rabattmarken

(Haberdashery—Hosiery)

MISS A. M. DAVIS

gives English Lessons

Schwarzenburgstr. 11

Tel. 2.58.31

GAFFNER & CIE.

Spitalgasse 23

FIRST CLASS BUTCHERS

Charcuterie fine

ED. MEYER-V. BERGEN

Installation and Sale of

Electric Requisites

Thunstrasse 17 — Tel. 22.331

SWITZERLAND

BIEL

Rob. Haas

Schneidermeister—Maitre Tailleur, Eidg. Diplom — Diplome Fédéral

32, Dufourstrasse — Tel. 30.61

(Tailor)

Bureaueinrichtungen

Erga Stahlmöbel

FRANZ KUNH, Biel

37 Nidaugasse — Tel. 42.55

(Office Furniture)

Salon de coiffure Gygax

pour Dames et Messieurs

20, Rue du Marché

Tel. 47.44

K. Tschäppät S.A.

Haushalt und Küchenartikel

Household and Kitchen Articles

Stoffe und Konfektion

DRAPERY STORE

Magazine Hess

BIEL — NIDAUGASSE

MODES ANNELISE

51, Centralplatz — 1st Floor

Tel. 43.09 — (Milliner)

Confiserie — Tea Room

M. Baumberger-Ruprecht

Feine Pralinés und Patisserie

18 Marktgasse — Tel. 64.44

(CONFECTIONER)

GENEVA

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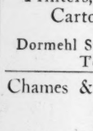

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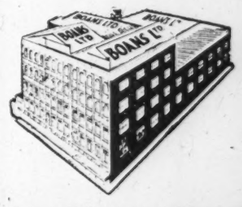

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Monitor Movie Guide

Billy the Kid (MGM)—Fictionalized account of the title character, setting forth his semi-conversion to the forces of law and order engaged in driving cattle rustlers out of the Southwest, how he shot down the villains, and was himself killed by a former pal. Handsome Technicolor photography seems more satisfying than the story. Robert Taylor, Brian Donlevy, Ian Hunter, Mary Howard, Gene Lockhart, Lon Chaney, Jr.—Adults and mature young people.

Caught in the Draft (Paramount)—Farcical comedy about a movie star who finds himself in the army when a trick which he had devised to impress a colonel's daughter misfires. An abundance of gags and repartee accompanies the romantic and military misadventures. Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour, Lynne Overman, Eddie Bracken, Clarence Kolb.—Adults and young people.

Love Crazy (MGM)—Knockabout farce with an implausible story about a husband who seeks to prevent a divorce by having himself found mentally unsound, is committed to an institution, escapes, and manages to reach his own apartment by masquerading as his sister. William Powell plays the part with a mingling of comedic aplomb and slapstick flourishes. Myrna Loy, Gail Patrick, Florence Bates, Jack Carson.—Adults and mature young people.

Million Dollar Baby (Warners)—Film comedy with a Cinderella story about a fairy godmother, returning to the United States from Switzerland, who restores to a girl clerk in a department store a million dollars bilked from the girl's father. The wealth brings unexpected complications to the recipient. Priscilla Lane, Jeffrey Lynn, Ronald Reagan, May Robson, Lee Patrick.—Adults and young people.

Rookies on Parade (Republic)—Unpretentious effort to entertain, achieving its purpose by imagining an army training camp where there is an abundance of pretty hostesses and soldier life is a song and dance. None of the film is intended to be taken seriously. Bob Crosby, Ruth Terry, Gertrude Niessen, Eddie Foy, Jr., Marie Wilson.—Adults and young people.

Shining Victory (Warners)—Film based on Dr. A. J. Cronin's play, "Jupiter Laughs." The plot depends upon a detailed rehearsal of medical experiments in treating mental cases. Situations and characters seem artificial. The central figure is a truculent young doctor who learns about heroism and the graces of human nature from a female assistant who is killed saving his records in a fire. James Stephenson, Geraldine Fitzgerald, Donald Crisp.—Adults.

Sunny (RKO)—Third joint effort of Herbert Wilcox and Anna Neagle to bring to the screen a Broadway musical from days gone by. This one keeps the tunes by Jerome Kern but, aside from the circus motif, departs from the book by Otto Harbach and Oscar Hammerstein II. Ray Bolger and the Hartmans aid with the dancing. The songs and the dancing provide the best part of the entertainment. John Carroll, Helen Westley, Edward Everett Horton, Frieda Inescort.—Adults and young people.

There's Magic in Music (Paramount)—Story about a burlesque singer who is taken to the National Music Camp at Interlochen, Mich., after a theater raid. There are ingratiating scenes of the campers, but much of the story seems in poor taste. Susanna Foster, Margaret Lindsay, Allan Jones, Lynne Overman, William Collier, Sr.—Adults and mature young people.

Above Average Films

Family—"Andy Hardy's Private Secretary," "Spring Parade."

Adults and Young People—"Citizen Kane," "Nice Girl?" "Penny Serenade," "Road to Zanzibar," "The Devil and Miss Jones," "Fantasia," "Cheers for Miss Bishop," "Meet John Doe," "So Ends Our Night," "Arizona," "Hudson's Bay," "Night Train."

Adults Only—"The Long Voyage Home," "The Baker's Wife," "The Man I Married," "My Favorite Wife."

Parachustes and Football

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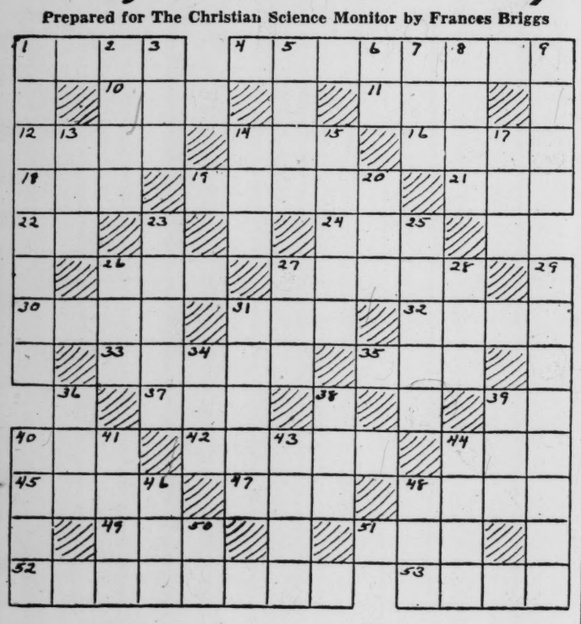
Current Events Test

(Answers)

1. Ambassador Winant related the full gravity of Britain's increasingly difficult military position and said that greater American assistance at every vital point is necessary if Great Britain is to successfully resist the Nazis.
2. The first U. S. registration of aliens reveals a total of 4,741,971 in the U. S. Eighty-two per cent of them reside in 10 States—New York, California, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, Texas and Connecticut.
3. Japan is now supplying Germany with as much as 1,500 tons of foodstuffs and commodities every day. These shipments, informed sources say, have been going on for several months and are the outcome of Germany's efforts to minimize the effects of Britain's blockade.
4. By announcing daily 15 names of survivors of the sunken battleship Bismarck.
5. Great Britain in extending its blockade to French-ruled Syria and Lebanon declared them to be "enemy-occupied territory."
6. Yes; Secretary of the Navy Knox says the United States Navy is already using some of these bases.
7. New York maritime sources say that long-range Axis submarines have been operating within 700 miles of New York.
8. There are now two vacancies on the U. S. Supreme Court which President Roosevelt expects to fill in the near future. One was created by the recent resignation of Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes and the other by Associate Justice James C. McReynolds who retired on Feb. 1.
9. Transportation: the transfer of 50 tankers to the British has created a serious problem for the eastern seaboard.
10. The St. Lawrence Seaway-power project.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



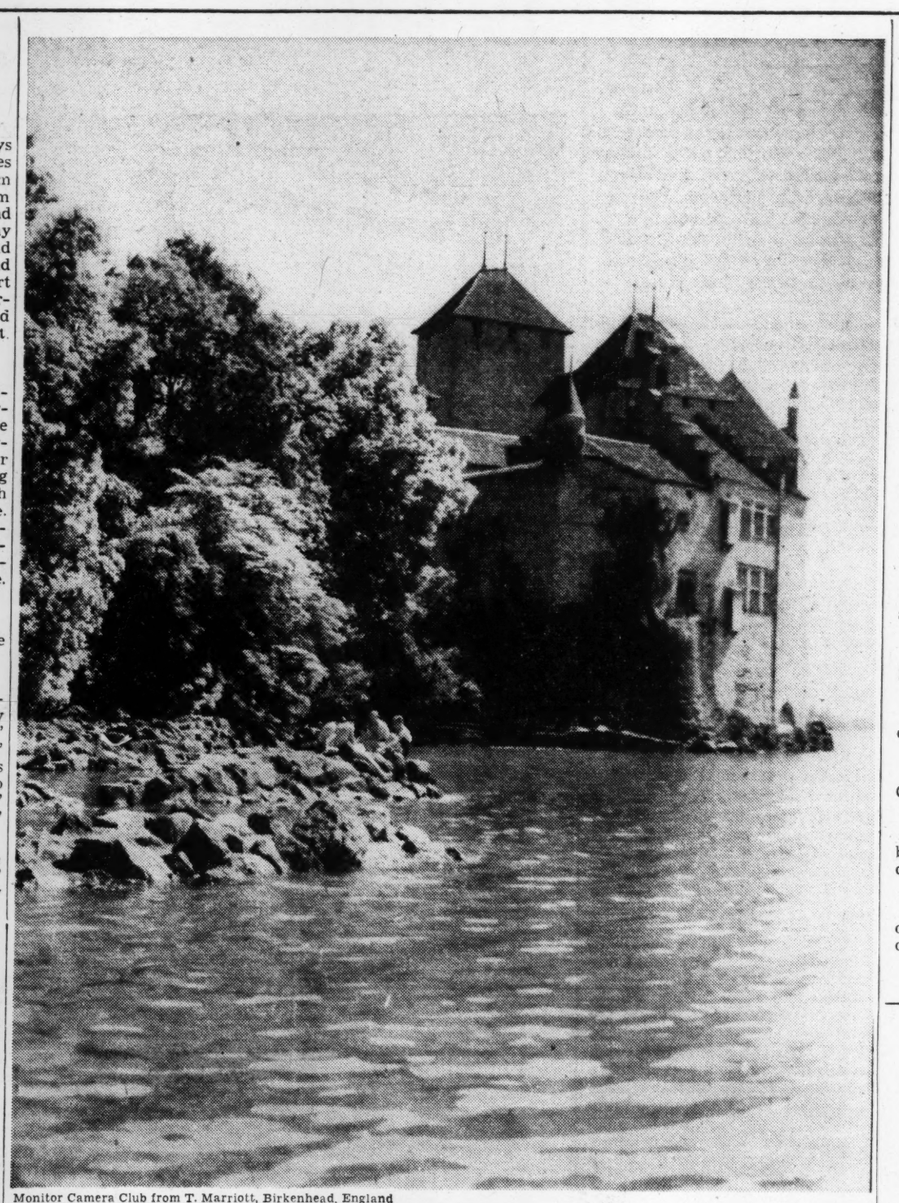
Across

1—What is a gadwall?
4—Who brought golden apples from Hesperides?
10—Female of the domestic fowl is what?
11—Edwin Markham was born in what State (abbr.)?
12—To shower down.
14—What is 23rd letter of Greek alphabet?
16—What is any of numerous chevrotains of the Indo-Malayan region?
18—Chart.
19—What is a West African lemurine mammal?
21—Natural covering of some animals.
22—Either.
24—Every one.
26—What is used to play the violin?
27—Whom did Priscilla Mullens wed?
30—Who wrote "Man and Superman"?
31—Mata Hari acted as what?
32—Fine whetstone is what?
33—Coated with icing.
35—Who was a legendary king of Britain?
37—Prosecute.
39—Who was a king of Bashan?
40—Pronoun.
42—What is a little round hill?
44—How many acts in Mozart's "Don Giovanni"?
45—What is a line on which something rotates?
47—Epoch.
48—Who is hero of a novel by George Eliot?
49—Adult male.
51—Because.
52—Whom did Baucis love?
53—Who invented miner's safety lamp?

Down

1—What creature sang in its sleep in "Alice in Wonderland"?
2—What is a piece of a diamond weighing less than three-fourths of a carat?
3—Understanding.
5—What is another name for the Orient?
6—What is a prefix meaning "with"?
7—Vase.
8—What part of a book contains two pages?
9—What is a blurred spot or part in print?
13—What is a river of Switzerland?
14—What American poet also wrote mystery stories?
15—What country is shaped like a boot?
17—Play on words.
20—Aged.
23—What do you call the under jaw (pl.)?
25—What is the Hawaiian floral emblem?
26—What is a sack or pouch?
27—To mimic.
28—Cain fled to what land?
29—What is family name of several characters in "David Copperfield"?
31—What is one of divisions of a drama?
34—What bird is an expert swimmer and diver?
36—To repair.
38—St. Petersburg is in what State (abbr.)?
39—What bird has large eyes and a circular facial disk of radiating feathers?
40—What is a clasp for a box lid?
41—Who is heroine of a Puccini opera?
43—What is a flat plinth of any width?
44—What is an East African hartebeest?
46—Salt.
48—What is a wooden tray for carrying mortar, brick, etc.?
50—Symbol for neon is what?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)



Monitor Camera Club from T. Marriott, Birkenhead, England

Chateau of Chillon, Lake Geneva

The chateau was made famous by Byron in his poem, "The Prisoner of Chillon."

Brevities

Ryan in Boston Herald: Perhaps it's just wishful thinking, but maybe the time will yet come when the men of Vichy will discover that fifty million Frenchmen can't be wronged, either.

Brubaker in The New Yorker: As far as this department can make out, the Axis has exchanged Rudolf Hess for the French empire. Democracy did not do so well for itself in the midseason trade.

Los Angeles Times: In the new wonder plane that travels faster than its own sound, we suppose the pilot backs up if he has something to say to the gunner.

A Verse for Today . . .

There remaineth therefore a rest to the people of God.—HEBR. 4:9.

Daily Quotation

I AM not bound to win, but I am bound to be true. I am not bound to succeed, but I am bound to live up to the light I have.—LINCOLN.

Current Events Test

Questions to Enable the Reader to Review the News

1. What message did John Winant, Ambassador to Great Britain, convey to President Roosevelt?
2. What ten states have 82 per cent of the nation's aliens?
3. What country is now supplying Germany with large quantities of foodstuffs and commodities?
4. How is Britain enticing Germans to listen to British radiocasts?
5. How does Great Britain now class French-mandated Syria and Lebanon?
6. Is the U. S. Navy already using the naval base sites leased from Britain?
7. How close to American shores are German submarines now operating?
8. How many vacancies now exist on the United States Supreme Court?
9. Owing to a gasoline shortage "Gasolineless Sundays" may soon be in effect in Atlantic seaboard States. Is the shortage due to production or to transportation?
10. To what did President Roosevelt refer when he said, "I know of no single project more important to this country's future in peace or war"?

(Answers Appear Elsewhere on This Page)

In Lighter Vein

Shopping Strategy

The new customer walked into the store. "How many chickens have you today?" she asked.

"Oh, about six, ma'am."

"Tough or tender?"

"Some are tough and some are tender."

"Well, I keep boarders. Pick out three of the toughest, please."

To this unusual request the delighted grocer complied at once, saying, "Please, ma'am, here are the tough ones!"

Whereupon the customer coolly laid her hands on the others and said, "Then I'll take these."—Rays of Sunshine.

Two Can Play

At Perth, in Scotland, a boy was waiting at a market to be hired, when a farmer accosted him and inquired if he had a written character.

The lad replied that he had, but had left it at home.

"Bring it next Friday," said the farmer, "and meet me here."

In the interval the canny young Scot took it upon himself to investigate his prospective employer.

When the two met again, the farmer inquired, "Weel, my lad, "ha'e ye got your character?"

"Na," was the reply, "but I've gotten YOURS, an' I'm na' comin'!"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

On to Carlsbad!

Sterling, Okla.

The graduating class of the local high school had planned an excursion to the Carlsbad (N. M.) Caverns, and were saving funds for this purpose. However, when one of their number needed money to meet an emergency, they cheerfully turned their funds over to his mother. News of the intended excursion, and then of its abandonment, spread to Carlsbad, and businessmen there offered to pay the expenses for the 39 members of the class to visit the scenic caverns. They came, they saw, and their unselfishness plus the admiration it aroused, conquered.

New Ideas

Plastic fly screens are being tried out, and are said to resist corrosion.

New portable laundries for washing soldier clothing in the field are equipped with washing machines and steam-heated driers.

Somewhere in the U. S. A.

"Before I decide on an outfit, I'd like to see how it looks in the daylight."

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Pretense*

By LE PELLEY

BUT WHAT'S THE SENSE LOOKING FOR THE PEARLS IF SUSIE REMEMBERS WHAT SHE DID WITH THEM !!
SHHH
HAVEN'T YOU ANY IMAGINATION ? DOES EVERYTHING HAVE TO BE COLD FACTS TO PLEASE YOU ?
THERE'S NO USE LOOKING WHEN WE KNOW WE AREN'T GOING TO FIND THEM...
YOU CAN PRETEND TO FIND THEM, CAN'T YOU !!
THEN LET'S PRETEND WE LOOKED FOR THEM TOO
GOOD NIGHT ! IF IT EVER GETS THAT HARD FOR ME TO PRETEND — I JUST PRETEND I'M NOT PRETENDING !!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Tomorrow's the Big Day!*

By RODGERS

Oh Boy! It won't be long now!
After practice today the Boss told Jimmy that he thought they might just as well put on the circus tomorrow !
But I can't make up my mind whether he decided that because the Gloom Chasers are getting so good —
SNIFF SNIFF
Or whether it's just because he is running out of crackers!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Let Frisky Do It*

By THE HAGERS

"MY FRIENDS, I'VE COME HERE TO DISCUSS THE PROBLEM OF OUR BROKEN BUS.
PLAYVILLE'S INDUSTRIES HAVE BEGUN TO FALL APART WHILE WE HAVE FUN.
WE'VE WORKED," THE MAYOR CRIED, "BEFORE; LET'S BUILD OUR CITY UP ONCE MORE."
FRISKY RUSHED UP AND VOLUNTEERED. "I'LL WORK!" THE CROWD ABOUT US CHEERED.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

America vs. "Peace"

President Roosevelt says that there has not been "even a tenth cousin of a peace offer" by Britain. He forthrightly spikes the talk that Britain is suing for peace and calls it Nazi propaganda. That is exactly what it is, and the overwhelming vote of the British Labor Party's convention against a negotiated peace is only one evidence of a determination to "carry on."

Actually what is happening is that Berlin is trying to make "peace" with the United States and some Americans are being taken in. There is no more prospect of real peace in any such move than there was in Hitler's "peace" with Chamberlain at Munich. Indeed America today is in much the position of Britain then. Can Americans learn from others' experience? There are enough examples of countries which have made "peace" with Naziism. France just now is a shining example.

There is a concerted Nazi "peace" drive against America. The Hitler interview with former Ambassador Cudahy is only one form of the effort to lull Americans—as one people after another has been lulled into apathy while the Nazis have knocked out the immediate opponent. Another weapon of the Nazi attack on American morale is the "blitzkrieg film" and other gentle forms of terrorism. On one hand, Hitlerism says, "You're safe; you're a long way across the ocean and we love you besides." For those who won't take that sleeping powder there is a club: "You are unprepared and the Nazi war machine is invincible; just look at what it did to the Poles and Belgians."

But Berlin knows better than to offer any real peace terms. It even turns down the ones offered by Senator Wheeler. Instead, as the President is pointing out, the Nazis try to make America think that Britain is asking for peace. Their real hope is to paralyze the United States. All Americans want a just and durable peace. But any study of the conditions for such peace will disclose that America would have to transform its very nature to come to terms with Naziism.

Let those who question this read the excellent statement by James M. Landis elsewhere on this page. Let them once understand that the essential conflict today is between two concepts of man—one pagan and slavishly material, the other partly Christianized and free—and they will see what the price of peace must be. Let Americans stop troubling about the possibility of gallant Britain's asking peace—although any submission by Britain would be a disaster to America—and recognize that Berlin's real peace drive is aimed at the United States.

A Diversion of Effort

At one time an important factor in the St. Lawrence Seaway question was the effect on the diversion of water from Lake Michigan at Chicago. That has been settled, but today the great point involved is the diversion of money, materials, and labor which the project would draw away from more direct efforts at defense.

President Roosevelt, in his special message to Congress on Thursday, urged the long-mooted St. Lawrence development on grounds of defense. Recognizing that the power facilities would not become useful to defense for four years, he warned that America will not be safe in counting on a short war. Yet if this is the outlook, it is to be remembered that the construction of dams, channels, and generating plants will absorb great tonnages of steel, enormous use of rail transportation, and millions of man-hours of labor which, if applied to munitions manufacture, might shorten the war.

Such an undertaking would fit well into a category of heavy public works to be inaugurated immediately on the conclusion of the war. A reservoir of such works would help absorb the labor freed by demobilization of military forces, utilize some of the output of built-up industrial capacities, and provide improvements to meet distant future needs at an economically defensible cost.

There is debate between Secretary Harold L. Ickes and Charles W. Kellogg, president of the Edison Electric Institute, as to whether the United States has a shortage or surplus of electric power. But Mr. Kellogg's assertion that the electric industry has a reserve of 20 per cent probably holds in the northeastern area. And until there has been more experience with public power operation it seems hasty to add another equivalent of TVA on the St. Lawrence.

Georgia is taking the peach off its motor license tags this year. No, they're not substituting a watermelon.

A Potential Chief Justice

For a long time it has seemed that the position of Chief Justice of the United States ought more frequently to be filled by elevation of one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court.

The present situation offers a splendid opportunity for such a move and we venture to nominate for the Chief Justiceship, Associate Justice Harlan F. Stone.

His appointment would bring added prestige and influence to the Court at a time when it is just weathering a severe test of political change, debate, and misunderstanding.

If Mr. Roosevelt wishes to place Attorney General Robert H. Jackson and Senator James F. Byrnes on the Court, as is widely assumed, he may do so perfectly well by designating them as Associate Justices and at the same time hold for the bench the prestige and dignity with which Mr. Justice Stone would direct its deliberations.

The President does not need to appoint a personal New Deal Chief Justice. When these appointments are made he will have named seven of its nine members. By designating as Chief Justice the former dean of Columbia University Law School and appointee of President Coolidge to the Court, he would reassure the many who deeply feel that the office should draw a man of judicial rather than political experience and temperament.

Such an appointment would add importantly to the national unity which the Administration needs in every way to foster at this time. And in the selection Mr. Roosevelt need not in any way violate his own constitutional convictions, because Mr. Justice Stone hewed out, even before the arrival of the New Deal, a liberal record in the line of the Holmes-Brandeis tradition.

Mr. Justice Stone eminently merits the post, and the Nation eminently merits a Mr. Chief Justice Stone.

Shaving Between Two Worlds

"The tin that has been used to make tubes for your shaving cream is going into armaments," an Associated Press dispatch says. Poetic justice was bound to catch up the shaver sooner or later. Now it is he who will feel the squeeze. This is typical of the "new order" era. It would send civilization back to the woods, international relations back to the jungle, shavers back to the brush.

Of course this will not affect men who have already adopted the tactics of mechanical warfare against beards. They will "plug in" the electric shaver and let it drown out the sound of airplanes maneuvering overhead. Mug shavers also can afford to smile at the predicament of the tube enthusiasts.

Thus the shaving crisis is typical of the world crisis. It does not impede the shaver who has sold his manual independence to a robot, who has surrendered his physiognomical individualism to the regimentation of the machine age. Nor does it frighten the complacent reactionary who imagines himself secure in his cake-soap prerogatives. But the moderate, the liberal, the law-abiding progressive—he finds himself on the front line of battle, simultaneously faced with confiscation of his shaving-cream tube and the same old problem of what to do with used blades.

Credit Union Progress

Credit Unions burgeoned in the United States in that happy era when Louis Brandeis, Joseph Lee, Edward A. Filene and some other Boston men were seeing what might be done to improve the uses of democracy for the "little man."

Filene, as a merchant, saw the people "going in over their heads" in installment buying, obtaining, in many instances, inferior merchandise and paying usurious interest. He saw wage earners, in need of quick cash, victimized, worried, hounded, garnisheed.

He saw part of the answer to this in pre-Nazi Germany, where credit unions began. A group of workers agreed to save systematically, sometimes only twenty-five cents a month. These savings became the capital that could be loaned at reasonable rates to members. Purchases made for cash were usually made for less. The atmosphere of thrift, the easy access to disinterested advice, tended to rationalize personal fiscal problems.

Credit Unions are today popular and successful. The Credit Union League of Massachusetts, currently holding its annual convention in Boston, reports there are now 7,000 Credit Unions in the United States. Massachusetts alone has 347, with more than 200,000 members and $23,000,000 in assets.

The Bookshelf

Cherokee Martyr

The Cherokees were among the most ferocious of Red Indian warriors, but when they laid down the tomahawk, they began at once to imitate their white neighbors. They accepted Christianity, built houses, cleared plantations, adopted a government modeled after ours, and soon rivaled the Anglo-Americans of Tennessee and Georgia in progress.

Their leaders were most often partly English or Scottish in blood, their best beloved traders being usually Scots; but three of the most remarkable men the tribe produced, Stand Watie (who became a Confederate general, and was the last Southern general to surrender), his brother Elias Boudinot, and their cousin John Ridge were, so far as can be ascertained, full-blood Cherokees. Elias Boudinot's story is told in ELIAS BOUDINOT, CHEROKEE, & HIS AMERICA, by Ralph Henry Gabriel (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press. $2).

* * *

Elias Boudinot, thanks to the Moravian Mission School at Spring Place in the Old Cherokee Nation, was transformed from a typical Indian boy (his name was Galagina, the Buck) into a serious-minded young scholar with a definitely religious turn of mind; thanks further to the generosity of Elias Boudinot, the philanthropist, whose name he took in token of gratitude, he was sent to the Mission School at Cornwall, Connecticut. This was in 1818, when he was about 15. His progress in school was remarkable; certainly his was one of the outstanding intellects among all North American Indians. He accepted in toto the religious doctrines of his teachers and became, in all essentials, a New England Puritan.

And then he fell in love with Harriet Ruggles Gold, daughter of one of the town's most substantial citizens. After stormy and bitter scenes, and a furore which divided the community into two hostile camps, parental objections were overcome, and the New England girl and the Cherokee lad were married. They went South at once and took up the task of converting and civilizing their dark-skinned friends and relatives. They were devoted to each other and to their work, and their life together, although hard, was happy. Of their six children, Elias Cornelius Boudinot became a man of prominence in the Indian Territory, and a delegate to the Confederate Congress.

* * *

But the pressure on the part of the Georgians was forcing the Federal Government to remove the Cherokees to the West, and a bitter feud resulted between factions of the tribe. Boudinot, engaged in translating the Bible and editing a Cherokee newspaper, was drawn into this three-cornered strife, and with the devoted missionary, Samuel Austin Worcester, suffered imprisonment and other persecutions. After the removal to what is now Oklahoma, the tribal feud led to the murder on the same day of Boudinot, John Ridge, and his father, Major Ridge, and to a long period of civil war.

Boudinot's story has often been told but usually from the point of view of the historian in search of facts. Professor Gabriel, who bases his work largely on newly discovered letters and papers of the Gold family, is interested chiefly in portraying the sterling character and fine intellect of Boudinot, and the mentality of the Puritan world which molded him. The book is valuable mainly as an interpretation.

K. C. K.

"Choose Ye"

Clipper Ships

Sailing craft of the last decade or so are often referred to as clippers. The fact is the clipper ship disappeared from the seas in the seventies. A single example remains, the famous Cutty Sark, now a relic preserved at anchor by the British at Falmouth.

The clipper ship marked high tide in the art of shipbuilding, and of rigging and sailing. The clipper, or rather the extreme clipper, for there were degrees of fineness among these vessels, was the last word in speed under sail, in ability to beat to windward, in seaworthiness; for while these ships were designed to sail fast, they also kept the sea under terrific stress of weather, rounding the Horn, swinging about the Cape of Good Hope, and they made memorable passages, running their easting down, to Australia, driving before the tremendous following seas of the sub-Antarctic, flying from crest to crest under more canvas than mariners have ever dared spread over those stormy seas of the southern ocean.

* * *

Clipper ships were also splendid moderate-weather sailers, clipping through the trades, and sailing fast under the monsoons in eastern waters when incredible records were hung up to last seemingly for all time.

An example of the fleetness of the clipper is that marvelous performance of the ship Lightning, when she logged the longest day's run under sail, 436 knots, from noon to noon, on March 1, 1855, while making passage from Boston to Liverpool. This was on her maiden voyage and is further remarkable because she was sailing against the sun, to the eastward, shortening the actual time from noon to noon by approximately forty-five minutes.

Imagine yourself on the deck of this ardent ship in the blustery North Atlantic of early March, racing through a seething sea, sails piled high, up to her skysails, every halliard and sheet stretched taut, her officers and crew heaving the log on the hour, knowing that they were making a phenomenal run. Her hourly rate was at an average of over 18.75 knots; at times she must have experienced bursts of brilliant speed. Another remarkable day's run by this same ship was 430 knots.

Closely following the above records is that of the Sovereign of the Seas, with a daily run, also to the eastward, when rounding Cape Horn, of 424 knots.

* * *

The record burst of speed is that of the famous ship James Baines. Her log book reads, "June 17th, 1856. Latitude 44 degrees South; Longitude 106 degrees East; ship going 21 knots with main skysail set."

She was then running her easting down, as sailors term it, racing before a quartering sea and wind, bound for Australia. The James Baines was built by Donald McKay in 1854, at Boston, to the account of James Baines & Co., an enterprising firm trading out of Liverpool to Australia and the Far East. In this instance the triumph of the highest hourly run, or speed rate, is shared equally by Americans and the English, for she was commanded by Captain McDonald, and flew the British ensign.

The clipper ship Lightning and the clipper ship Sovereign of the Seas were American built and sailed at the time of these records, and also were launched from the famous yard of Donald McKay. The Lightning, on arrival in Liverpool, was turned over to James Baines & Co. The ships noted here were large for their day, craft from 2,000 to 2,500 tons register.

FELIX RIESENBERG

A Letter From the Editors

When Emerson said: "We have the newspaper, which does its best to make every square acre of land and sea give an account of itself at your breakfast table," he told only half the story. For there are also you, our readers, who through letters of encouragement, constructive criticism, and friendly inquiry, do your best to aid your newspaper in performing its mission of blessing all mankind. The Christian Science Monitor appreciates your part in this co-operative enterprise, and it stands ever ready to give you not only a report of its monitorship, but a reason for its hope and faith in the brotherhood of man.

Today we discuss a question which a Hollywood, California, reader puts as follows:

> I attended a meeting of Americans last night and the question arose as to whether The Christian Science Monitor was pro-American or pro-British and the unanimous opinion seemed to be that it was pro-British.

We are glad to respond that The Christian Science Monitor is not partial to any nation as such, but is pro-humanity. Long before Great Britain became actively involved in the present world crisis, the Monitor took its stand for humanity, civilization, Christianity, and law and order, against the inhumanity, barbarism, anti-Christianity, and international anarchy finding expression in the aggressive actions of the totalitarian nations. In its office as monitor, this newspaper issued a resounding warning each time the aggressor evil lifted its hydra head. Vigorous was the Monitor's opposition as step by step, ten years ago in Manchuria, then in Ethiopia, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Poland, Finland, Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, France, this foe to world brotherhood swept on, trampling under feet men's rights to free speech, religion, self-government, and throwing its mantle of darkness over the light of liberty.

Thus The Christian Science Monitor views the combined efforts of the totalitarian states as a most serious threat to the precious things this newspaper was founded to preserve and further. The unbridgeable gulf between the Monitor's aims and methods and those of the various totalitarianisms was strikingly pointed out more than six years ago by a German school official. In a report to the Minister of Culture on the question as to whether The Christian Science Monitor should be allowed in the German schools, he said in part:

> Basis of paper is pacifist. It works for a world brotherhood. Racial differences are therefore not taken into consideration. . . .
>
> Its political articles are liberal-democratic in tendency: not the state or the community but the individual comes first. Therefore the Monitor sees the actions of the German Government as a suppression of the sacred rights of the individual.
>
> The Monitor does not pursue an open anti-German agitation, working with "outright lies." It treats rather in all its pages everything which deals with political things apparently from the basis of Christian morality, general love of humanity and the unchangeable rights of the individual, i. e., from the liberal bases and so comes "first step" to a rejection of our National Socialist world and state attitude. . . .
>
> Secondly, in the treatment of Jewish question the presentation of the fate of the Jews in Germany can awaken false sympathy. Finally, one can often read between lines that an opposition exists between National Socialism and Christianity. On these grounds I consider it doubtful that German schools should have the Monitor as reading material.

The Christian Science Monitor willingly admits the charge that it works for world brotherhood, is friendly to all peoples, expresses a liberal democratic view, and holds to a basic concept of Christian morals, general love of man, and the immutable rights of the individual. Because it does, it must place its full moral weight on the side of those nations which are giving their utmost in defense of these rights. In doing so, the Monitor feels it is promoting the best interests of every country in the world, including those at present governed by dictatorships. For it considers it vital to every individual and nation that religious liberty, civic rights, freedom of speech and press be preserved throughout the universe.

So we are convinced, as stated in a recent editorial in The Christian Science Monitor: "It is not simply that Britain must win. Something very much bigger than Britain or America must win the tremendous struggle now going on. There must be a victory won, in the interests of all the world, for the idea of freedom under law, of security from aggression, of adjustment by peaceful means."

The Wide Horizon

Durable Bases for Peace

By James M. Landis

Dean of the Faculty of Law, Harvard University

In an address on the New England Town Meeting of the Air.

A simple truth that we tend to forget is that the vision of peace is as important as the grand strategy of war. Nations arm and fight for an end; men die upon the field of battle in the hope that others through their sacrifices may achieve. It is strange but true that from the gossamer threads of the dream of peace is fashioned the iron will of a nation to win, a will that alone braves the agony and pain of war. . . .

No creative dream of peace can have reality save as it understands the nature of today's conflict. Because that conflict is already world-wide, the problems of peace have the same world sweep. . . . We can follow the course that the isolationists urge upon us and gamble upon our ability single-handed to protect our own shores against a world dominated by Hitlerism. But such a gamble is to sidestep the issue of peace. For then, faced day in and day out as we shall be by the threat of armed attack, by the certainty of economic and ideological warfare, we will be farther removed from the hope of true peace than we are today. . . . That road of isolation, that prospect of withdrawal, offers nothing but the silence of an armed camp awaiting an enemy—a momentary hush, it is true, but one that has neither the promise nor the vision of peace.

Those who care about peace must find a different answer, for peace in any true sense, in any durable sense, must be bottomed upon the preservation of those ideals of freedom and liberty for which civilization so long has struggled, and the preservation of those ideals is possible only with victory. Those who wish peace and would pray for peace must first work and pray for victory.

This is my first thesis.

* * *

My second is my belief that a wise and durable peace is more likely to come about if America participates in its writing. But America can do so effectively only if the victory that is won is her victory as well as England's. It may be that tomorrow we might be accorded a dominant place at the peace table because today we are furnishing England with the sinews of war—sinews that alone can make her victory possible. But were I an Englishman, I should wonder just how great a voice I should grant America when as yet America has done so much less than what she can do. If we continue to fail to realize that this is our war, and give only sparingly and cautiously of our substance, it is difficult to see just how we can insist upon a claim to participate in the writing of the peace. . . .

Somehow means for the preservation of liberties must be found. For just as the guaranty of liberties is the rock upon which the Constitution of the United States was founded, tomorrow's peace must have the same base. . . .

I hold no illusions as to the immensity of that challenge. But those of us who have grown up under the shadow of the Treaty of Versailles know that there is no other road to peace. Reallocations of territory, restorations of sovereignty to numerous races, even though presumably just, can be only temporary. What alone will make for more than a mere patchwork is the subordination of these adjustments in all their aspects to guaranties of the right to live decently, equally, and freely—guaranties that will make territory, race, color, or creed of minor consequence to the realization of the individual's desires for a full and a good life.

* * *

Such an approach is far different from that that prevailed in Paris in 1918. The Treaty of Versailles, despite its high pretensions, based itself upon the rights of nationalities and not the liberties of individuals. By its emphasis upon nationality, it made it important to individuals to insist that rights should attach to nations, for only through such a means could men enjoy even the basic privileges. Within nations, whether victors or vanquished, it offered no creed of governance, no barriers against oppression, no responsibility to relieve want.

The beginning of efforts to such an end need not wait the end of hostilities. The forging of the will to achieve, its expression in word and deed, can, I believe, be made as significantly a part of the strategy of war as the supply of guns. There are common bases now between us and the British Commonwealth that can make plain the essential unity of effort in which we now are engaged—make clear to the skeptic that the true fight is liberty not empire. . . .

Nothing less dare satisfy us if peace is to be the heritage of our children's children.

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